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Landreth

GARDEN
SEEDS



D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.



LOOKING BACK

THROUGH three centuries the D. Landreth Seed Co. has enjoyed an enviable reputation as quality seed growers. From the days when George Washington was President of the United States until the present time, the ownership and management of the Company have been in the hands of the Landreth family. The institution in 1942 is the lengthened shadow of the founder.

D. Landreth Seed Co.

● AMERICA'S OLDEST SEED HOUSE

In accordance with the custom of the Seed Industry, the D. Landreth Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of seeds (bulbs or plants) it sells and will not be responsible for the crop. All sales subject to loss or damage by fire or other contingencies beyond our control.

DEFENSE GARDENS for '42



Americans on the home front are united in their efforts to bring this war to a victorious conclusion. Everywhere, every effort is being exerted toward that end. Particular emphasis is placed now, as it was in 1917 and 1918, on the cultivation of garden products. Food production on an increased basis will play a vital part in winning victory, because it is as essential as ammunition for the troops and the tars on land and sea and in the air. It is likewise the

mainstay of the millions who, in civilian and domestic pursuits, keep the fighters for democracy supplied with the weapons of war.

Unused plots of ground in rural, suburban and urban districts are being changed into vegetable patches. Farmers and amateur gardeners alike are devoting their chief efforts to the cultivation of food. America is "all out" for defense and decisive victory, and the soil of freedom will yield a bountiful harvest of foods in 1942.

Vegetable seeds, therefore, occupy a position of prominence and take up the major portion of this catalogue. Hundreds of varieties suitable for farmers and canners, as well as the small gardner, are listed in alphabetical order for convenient selection. Flower seeds are listed in the back of the book. Grass seeds, also, are located at the back. The mixtures presented are the best for general use as well as for the several specific purposes noted. The United States at war and the United States at peace, since its establishment as an independent nation, has been sustained by food produced from Landreth seeds. In '42, as in '17, '98, '61 and on back through American history, the professional gardener and the "war" gardener can continue to rely on seeds that are backed by an American firm in business since 1784.

D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

AMERICA'S OLDEST SEED HOUSE

PRICE LIST AND ORDER BLANKS ARE IN THE BACK OF THIS CATALOGUE

VEGETABLE SEEDS

The vegetable seeds are listed in the front part of the catalogue in alphabetical order. Flower seeds and grasses are in the back. A complete price list and handy order blanks will be found on the last twelve pages. Packets of seeds, unless otherwise indicated, are all Ten Cents each.

Artichoke

Two ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Seed breaks ground in about 7 days. One inch high in 15 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Large Globe Artichoke—This variety, which is so popular, is grown in California by the thousands of acres. Heads green, elongated, plants spiny.

Asparagus—Seed and Roots

Sow seed in temporary location and let stand for two years. Eight ounces will plant 100 yards of row; or fifteen pounds per acre. Set 4000 two-year-old roots to the acre. Seed breaks ground in about 15 days. One inch high in 19 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Palmetto Seed—Early prolific type. The Asparagus of the Southern Seaboard, first grown in South Carolina.

Palmetto Roots—2-year-old.

Mary Washington Seed—(Is rustproof and surprisingly superior.) Originated at the Massachusetts Experimental Station, the male plants

bearing the name Washington and the two female plants Martha and Mary, these three being the parents of this variety wherever sold. It is highly resistant to rust and blight. The shoots are long without branching, oval in the cross-section, dark green, tight buds and rather late in maturing. It will resist hot weather without blowing out.

Mary Washington Roots—2-year-old.

Beets

Native of Europe, North Africa and Western Asia. Ready for table use 45 to 60 days after sprouts appear above ground. Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row; twelve pounds per acre. Beets are a great acquisition to the family garden, but should be pulled young, before they age. They should be sown early in the Spring, as soon as the ground is tillable for a summer garden, and in July or August for the Winter garden, to enable them to get sufficiently large to be in first-class condition to pit for Winter use. Autumn sown beets are usually much darker in color than Spring sown.

Crimson Globe—65 Days. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark color with zones.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian—55 Days. A choice form of Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender, of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected Strain—55 Days. Of great celebrity, because of its merit. Form oval, flesh dark blood with indistinct zones of lighter color. Skin smooth with small tap roots. A favorite beet with all private and market gardeners. Extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color. The most popular table variety today.

Early Wonder or Boston Crosby Strain—55 Days. This is one of the earliest of the small table beets for outside culture. It has small leaves, is flat to globe in shape. Bright red skin. Vermillion red flesh with distinct zones of a lighter red. It is of excellent quality, being sweet, tender and free from fibrous roots. It is a Select Improved Crosby.

Eclipse Extra Early—55 Days. Bulbs globed, early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top shaped. Leaves light green, broad with broad orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

Egyptian Extra Early—48 Days. The roots of this Beet develop quicker than any other Table Beet. Bulbs half globular or flat. Roots smooth, dark red. Small tops. Flesh of a purplish red.

Half Long Blood, Bastian Half Long or Phila. Perfection—70 Days. Fine color outside. Excellent color when cut. Tops purple and green in about equal proportion. Very desirable for a late beet and one of the best producing.

LANDRETHS' BEST—50 Days. About 5 days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped, altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots, more mouse-tailed. Roots vary from deep globe to round. Flesh deep red, with indistinct zoning, of excellent sugary quality. Skin smooth, free from fibers. Tops small. All gardeners will find this beet of fully double the usual value if they are pulled and served on the table when so small as to be no larger than a silver half dollar. Landreths' Best is very choice for early use, having an intensely red color, delicate texture.

LANDRETHS' EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP ROOTED—55 Days. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it is one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

Long Blood Red—80 Days. Resists drought better than any other variety of Beet. Color, deep red; flesh, very sweet; roots long, slim with a big shoulder, one third out of the ground.

Ohio Canner—55 Days. Silver Medal "All-America" 1933. In shape more like Crosby Egyptian than Detroit. Inside very excellent dark color, practically free from light zones. A splendid variety likely to supersede other strains.

New Century, Lutz Green Leaf or Long Season—70 Days. Tops small, glossy green with pink mid-ribs; roots dark purplish red, half long top shape; flesh blood red with indistinct zone. Is a late variety for home use.

Mangel Wurzels for Cattle

Golden Tankard—100 Days. A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders partly above ground, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh and golden footstalk. The flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red—110 Days. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots grow half above ground, large, long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly.

Sugar Beets

Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar—90 Days. This beet is extremely desirable for cattle—of high nutritive value. The flesh is white, and very sugary.

Klein-Wanzleben—90 Days. Beet sugar manufacturers have united in recommending this as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities.

Swiss Chard

In previous catalogues, Swiss Chard was listed under the heading of Beets. It is now under its own heading on page 42 of this 1942 edition.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Broccoli

One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Seed breaks ground in about 4 days. One inch high in 7 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage.

Early Green Calabrese or Italian—65 Days. This is a so-called new vegetable introduced into the United States in the last few years, but has been well known in Italy for generations. The Italian population in the United States has taken to it very freely, as have all users of vegetables. It

should be sown very early in the Spring and marketed in July and August.

St. Valentine—150 Days. Large white head resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture.

Brussels Sprouts

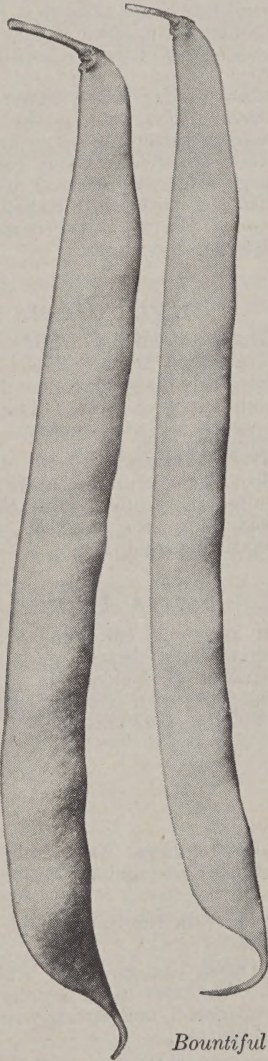
One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Seed breaks ground in about 4 days. One inch high in 7 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, equaled only by the Cauliflower.

Long Island Improved—90 Days. A leading variety of one of the most popular Winter vegetables. Choice tall stalks, 50 to 100 large buds, 1 to 2 inches

in diameter. The development of the buds can be hastened and enlarged by cutting away ten or more leaves from the stalk when three-quarters grown.

Bush Beans

The Garden Bean was probably first cultivated in Western Asia and was known in Rome about 2000 years ago. Average height of vine 15 inches. Two pounds will plant 100 yards; 80 lbs. per acre. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. We suggest planting only stringless types. Beans are one of the most desirable and easily cultivated vegetables that can be raised in the family garden.



Bountiful

Green Pods

Black Valentine, Stringless—50 Days. Color of seed black, shape long, slim, purple blossoms, vines 16 to 18 inches tall, pods half round to round. Slightly curved, absolutely stringless. Six to 6½ inches long, color medium green, averaging 6 or 7 beans to the pod. Very prolific, extremely desirable for early planting, very hardy, productive. A most excellent shipper.

Bountiful—50 Days. Vines 16 inches high, bushy and erect. Color of seed light yellow with brownish color about eye. Pods large, flat, 6 to 6½ inches long containing 6 or 7 kidney shaped beans. Color of pods light green. Absolutely stringless. Always tender. One of the best for both market and private gardens. The earliest and most tender of the strictly flat stringless pods.

Dwarf Horticultural, Speckled Cranberry, or Ruby—56 Days. Color of seed resembles Horticultural Pole. Height of vine, 14 inches. Pods flat, broad, almost straight, absolutely stringless, dashed with red as they ripen. About 5 inches long, averaging 5 beans to the pod.

French Horticultural—70 Days. Later than the Dwarf Horticultural. Color of seed cream mottled purple. Height of vine 22 inches. Pods flat, straight to slightly curved, fibrous stringy as they grow old. Vines all show a running tendency, making a wild appearance; therefore, much more vigorous than Dwarf Horticultural, but not as productive. Pods all green until quite ripe, when they are dashed with a brilliant red. Valuable as a shell bean, averaging 6 or 7 beans to the pod. Pods 6½ to 7 inches.

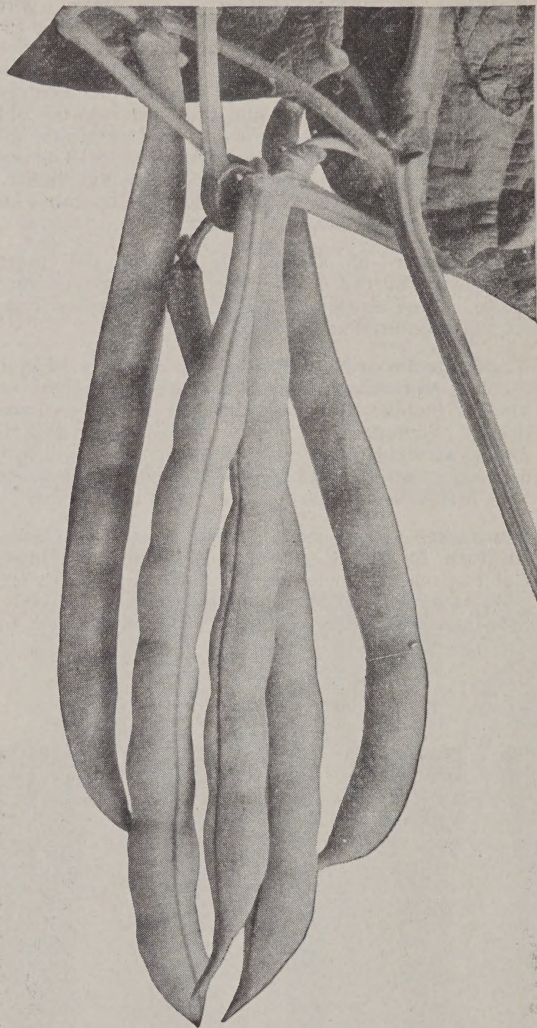
Full Measure—58 Days. Seed speckled mahogany color. Height of vine 14 to 16 inches. Average 6 beans to pod. Foliage slightly larger than Landreths' Stringless Green Pods, and more of a yellowish green. Pods average 6 inches long, more curved than Stringless Green Pods, absolutely stringless, possibly more green in color. Pods are round, but they are not so large in circumference as Landreths' Stringless Green Pods, nor as hardy.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 Days. Color of seed yellow. Long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 13 to 15 inches. Foliage resembles Full Measure, but is yellowish green. Not so early by 2 or 3 days as the Stringless. Pods round, meaty, similar to Stringless, slightly straighter and narrower. A showy pod, about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans.

IN England, at total war for more than two years, the printing of all catalogues has been prohibited, with the exception of SEED CATALOGUES. Thus the voice of experience makes it clear that democracies, fighting for a victorious existence, are vitally interested in everyone, wherever possible, planting seeds for food production.

LANDRETHS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD—54 Days. This bean was propagated from an individual plant Trial Ground selection from the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. We made the selection years ago from one individual plant and have propagated it ever since, so that our stock is the product of this plant. The color of the seed is brown, kidney shaped; does not show the seed in the pod as the old Stringless; vine is more erect with a darker foliage and a longer slimmer pod than the old type of Burpee's Stringless. Pods and vines stay green longer than the original type; pods six to eight inches long do not turn yellow, slightly curved, meaty, absolutely stringless and free from fibers. This is undoubtedly the best round podded bean in the market today for home garden, market gardeners, or canners. It is greatly superior to the Giant Stringless. The vine is 17 to 18 inches high with 7 or 8 beans in a pod. For Canner's use will produce 10% to 15% more pods in weight than any other bean. It is the best, most disease resistant and most productive Bean in existence today.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE—54 Days. This is an "old bean in a new pod," as the Extra Early Red Valentine was catalogued by the Landreths first in 1832. After most diligent work in our trial grounds, we have produced a bean the same color, not so curved, the same size, in all respects as the old Extra Early Red Valentine, except it is stringless and will fill a long felt want, as the Extra Early Red Valentine is one of the best known beans cultivated in the United States and considered by many growers to be of superior flavor to any other bean in the market. It is productive, round podded, curved, stringless, free from fibers, and of excellent quality.



Landreth's Stringless Green Pod



Red Valentine and Stringless Red Valentine

Red Valentine Extra Early—54 Days. Color of seed red mottled. Foliage resembling Black Valentine, of a yellowish green. Height of vine 14 to 15 inches. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost round, curved, cylindrical with a crease in back. Light green, semi-transparent, not stringless, averaging 5 or 6 beans in a pod. One of the old standbys of good flavor, still very popular for family and market gardeners.

Low's Champion or Dwarf Red Cranberry—56 Days. Height of vine 11 to 13 inches. Foliage dark green. Almost round, crimson seed. Pods 5 inches long, flat, deep green, stringless, broad, almost straight, very tender. 5 or 6 beans to the pod. An excellent bean for canning. Also used as a Shell Bean.

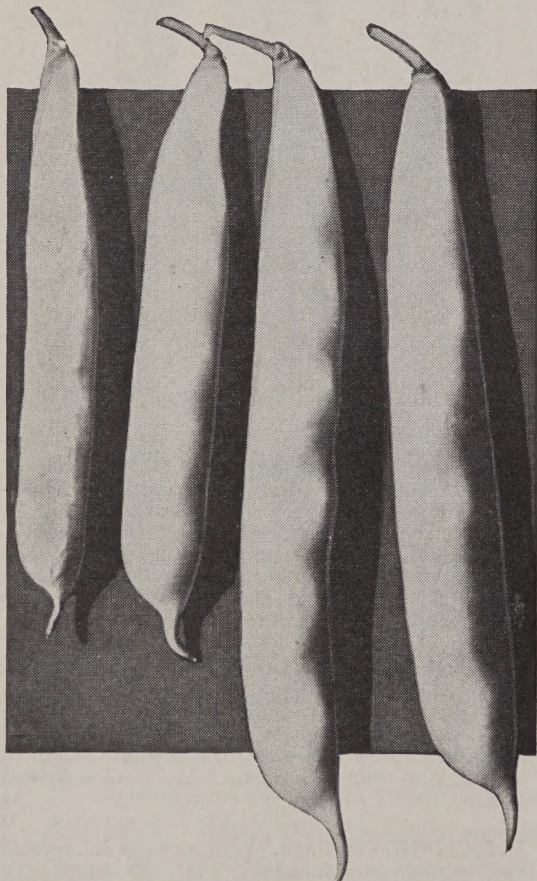
PLENTIFUL—54 Days. Long straight flat podded bean similar to Bountiful. The pods are a little longer, and mature a few days later. The beans are stringless and of fine quality. The vines are upright, robust and produce enormous crops. Black Seeded.

Refugee Stringless (Roger's)—74 Days. For years the trade and canners have been looking for a Stringless Bean having the many excellent qualities of Late Refugee or 1000 to 1. We now offer such a variety in our unsurpassed stock. Absolutely stringless, fully as hardy and productive as the old Late Refugee; seed same color, and retaining all the good qualities of that sort. Vine 15 to 18 inches tall. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, meaty and slightly curved. Each Refugee Stringless pod contains an average of 5 or 6 beans.

Streamliner—55 Days. Is among the most productive of the Bush type. The seed is pure white. Long straight semi-flat pods, 7 inches long. Can also be used as dry bean.

Tendergreen or New Stringless—54 Days. Color of seed resembles Refugee Stringless. Height of vine 17 inches. Not quite as dark foliage as Landreth's Stringless. Pods 6 inches long, round, almost straight, meaty, 5 or 6 beans in a pod. Not as productive as Landreth's Stringless. Resembles Full Measure, but hardier and more dependable.

Tennessee Green Pod, Brown Bunch or Commodore Dwarf Kentucky Wonder—52 Days. Color of seed yellowish brown, flat. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Dark green foliage. Not stringless, flat, broad, productive, almost straight, about 8 to



A Recent Landreth Introduction. Old Style Golden Wax Pod on left. Landreth's New Style Top Notch Golden Wax on right

9 and sometimes 11 inches long, wrinkled and slightly depressed between each of the 7 or 8 seeds in the pod. Stock very superior to the average.

Grocery Beans for Baking

Navy or Boston Pea—60 Days. A little more dwarf than the Marrow in habit. Pods about 4 inches long, containing 5 to 7 small white beans.

Red Kidney—60 Days. Height of vine, 20 to 22 inches. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 red kidney shaped beans to every pod. Pods flat, broad, straight. Only used in dry state.

White Marrow or Cranberry—60 Days. Height of vine about 18 inches. Two days earlier than White Kidney. Vines coarse and rank in growth with a tendency to run. Pods flat, straight. Average 5 or 6 almost round, white beans in a pod.

White Kidney—62 Days. Height of vine about 21 inches. Very dense foliage. Pods 6 inches long, flat, almost straight. Seed white.

Wax or Golden Podded

Brittle Wax (Round Podded Kidney)—56 Days. Color of bean, white with black eye. Pods round, slightly curved, very handsome appearance, of best quality, extremely brittle, 5 to 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans, light yellow, absolutely stringless, very meaty and fiberless. A great favorite in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Strong growing vine with broad large rough leaves.

Davis Kidney Wax Stringless—52 Days. Height of vine 15 to 18 inches, beans large, white, kidney shaped. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 beans. Pods showy, long, flat, almost straight, absolutely stringless, light yellow in color, productive. A decided improvement over the old style Davis which was stringy.

Improved Rustproof Golden Wax—50 Days. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. See Landreth's Top Notch Golden Wax below.

LANDRETH'S TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX—50 Days. Landreth's Top Notch Golden Wax was developed by us in our trial grounds at Filer, Idaho. It is a hand cross between the old style Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax and our Landreth's Stringless. The character of the vine in all respects is identical to the Grenell's Strain of Golden Wax. The beans are decidedly more white than the old strain and the small eye is brown like the Landreth's Stringless. It is much more resistant to disease than the old type and produced extremely well in Idaho when most other varieties were practically destroyed. The pods are flat, absolutely stringless, and about an inch longer than the old types of Golden Wax. It is a decided improvement on all old strains. Will produce more hampers per acre than any other strain of the old type of Improved Golden Wax. Is absolutely disease resistant and has superseded all the old types of Golden Wax.

New Kidney Wax—52 Days. Seed resembles Brittle Wax or Round Pod Kidney Wax. It is white in color except for a small dark eye, making it desirable for canning. The semi-round straight stringless pods are 6 to 7 inches long, very broad and of good thickness. Vine is hardy and productive.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—54 Days. Color of seed black, long cylindrical. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods round, 6 to 7 inches long, absolutely stringless, very meaty. Fiberless and of the finest quality. This bean is without doubt the best round podded wax bean in the market and no one should be without it in his garden. The pods are very attractive, long, of a bright yellow color, extremely tender. Highly recommended by us.

Round Podded Kidney Wax—(See Brittle Wax on opposite page)

Sure Crop or Bountiful Wax—58 Days. Color of seed purplish black. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans. Pods golden yellow, flat, not as wide as Landreth's Top Notch Golden Wax but longer and absolutely stringless, with little fiber.

Unrivalled Wax—50 Days. Color of seed resembles Bountiful only much smaller. Pods semi-round, stringless when young, deep yellow, narrow, brittle. Lighter in color than Golden Wax. 5 inches long.

Wardwells Kidney Wax—56 Days. Color of seed white with purplish eyes, kidney shaped. Pods brittle, of fine texture, about 6 inches long, flat, meaty, absolutely stringless, almost straight, containing 5 or 6 beans in the average pod. Color of pods golden yellow, very attractive.

Weber Wax or Crackerjack—48 Days. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 or 6 beans. Absolutely stringless when young. Pods flat, long. Seed yellow with white eye, kidney shaped. Vines very hardy. A very early, very productive good wax bean, highly recommended to Market Gardeners.

Pole or Running Beans—Not Limas

Twelve qts. to acre; 3 lbs. to 100 poles. Set poles 4 x 3 feet. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Creaseback White or Cornfield—70 Days. Color of seed, white. Shape long and narrow. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, containing 8 or 9 beans, which are borne in clusters of 3 to 8 pods. Early producers, round, meaty, stringless pods when young. Extremely productive.

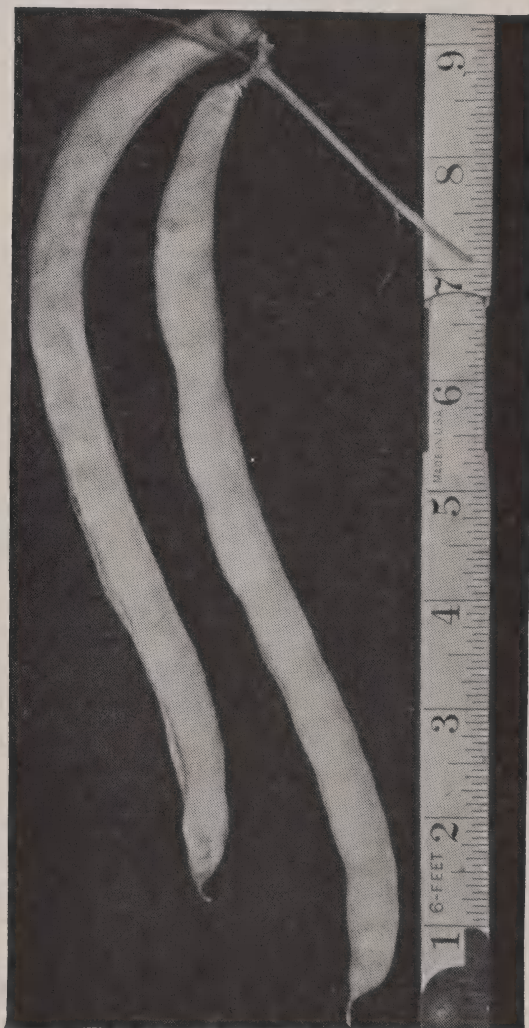
Golden Cluster Wax—75 Days. This is one of the best early Wax Pod Pole Beans on the market. Foliage strong, vigorous, with large light yellowish green crumpled leaves. Pods green when young, turning to golden as they mature, borne in clusters, 6 or 7 flattish dull white beans in a pod, fine as a Shell Bean.

Horticultural Pole, London or Speckled Cranberry—72 Days. Sold years ago by this House under the name of Wren's Egg. Color of bean flesh colored splashed or spotted with red. Dry seed almost round. Pods after they pass marketable condition show a brilliant carmine. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 6 or 7 beans, slightly curved, flat to oval, stringy. Used as a shell bean.

Kentucky Wonder Green Pod or Old Homestead—68 Days. Sometimes called Texas Prolific. An excellent climber, producing a long, round twisted, light green, meaty pod of good quality. Early, prolific, tender solid, stringless when ready for the table. Hard to equal in a green podded bean. Pods 7 to 8 inches long or longer, borne in clusters containing 9 or 10 yellowish brown kidney beans in a pod. The most used round snap-podded Pole bean. Popular on the South Pacific Coast.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pod—66 Days. Color of seed dark brown. Flattened. Pods long, round, stringless when young; thicker, broader than Green Kentucky Wonder, not so long and productive, but more showy. Beans closely set in pods. Pods curved, light golden or lemon in color, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded or Burgess Stringless—66 Days. Seed pure white, a continuous bearer, almost rustproof. Pods round, sickle shaped, stringless, inferior to the Kentucky Wonder Green Pod, being less productive and small. Dark green foliage. Pods round, green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, containing 7 or 8 beans. Good as a dry Shell Bean.



Kentucky Wonder Green Pod Pole Beans

LANDRETHS' TENNESSEE WONDER—69 Days Sometimes called Egg Harbor. Dried seeds, large, flattish, and oval, incurved at eye. Color generally gray, but marked with many black irregular stripes. The pods are 8 to 9 inches long, round light green, tinged with purple. Curved, round to double barrelled in shape. Stringless when fit for table use.

Lazy Wife—74 Days. Seed attractive, glossy white, round. Pods green, borne in clusters, flat, broad, 5½ inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans. Small foliage, a good, late, productive, stringless pole bean.

Missouri Wonder Pole—66 Days. Pods stringy, medium green splashed with red. A good climber. Seed large, oval. Color drab spotted with brown tan.

McCaslan Pole—67 Days. A prolific, early maturing green podded, pole variety of excellent quality. Pods are rather flat and slightly curved,

7 to 8 inches long, thick, dark green, meaty, quite stringless. The shell Beans are a flattish pure white.

Red Speckled Oval Cut Short—74 Days. Pods 3½ inches long, small dark green, flat. A favorite in the South for planting to Corn, as it is a good climber. Seeds gray, splashed with crimson.

Scarlet Runner—64 Days. A half round, broad pod, valuable as a shell bean for food or for ornamental purposes. Not a good runner in the Southern states. Color of blossoms scarlet. Pods average 5½ to 6 inches long. A great favorite in New England both for flowers and as a vegetable.

Striped Creaseback, Nancy Davis or Scotia—73 Days. Seed Kidney shaped, mottled putty color with dark stripes. Blossoms bright crimson with silver gray hood. Pods green, round, full, creaseback, slightly curved, dashed with purple as the pods mature, 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 or 9 beans. A good semi-stringless variety. Best variety for planting to Corn. A good climber; productive.

Pole Limas

The flavor of all the Pole Limas is superior to Bush Limas. Probably originally a native of Peru or Brazil. Two pounds will plant 100 yards; Thirty pounds will plant an acre. Seed breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Carolina or Sieva—80 Days. A small early variety of Limas, much more used in the South than elsewhere, as a Butter Bean. More vigorous in growth and more prolific than the ordinary Jersey Limas. Very small foliage, short pointed leaves, more metallic green than the ordinary Lima. Pods about 3 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 or 4 small white beans.

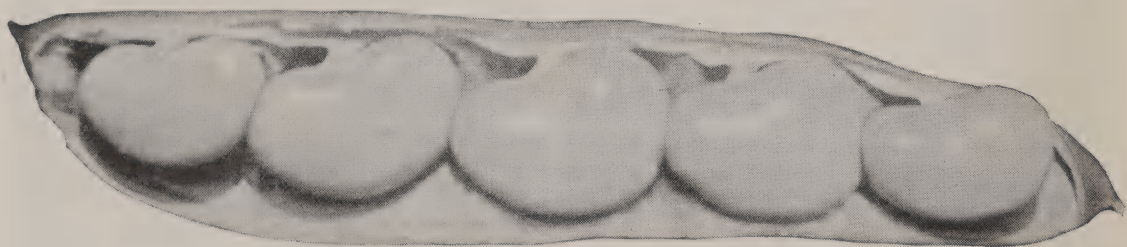
Challenger, Dreer's or Fordhook Pole—89 Days. Beans very full or plump, larger foliage than Jersey Lima, pods not so long as the King of the Garden, nor so early. The original parents of the Fordhook Bush, meaty and good flavor. Pods about 4 inches long, containing about 3 or 4 beans which are similar but not as plump as the Fordhook Bush Lima.

Florida Butter Speckled Pole—77 Days. Plant similar to Carolina or Sieva which is described above.

Borne in clusters. Seed small, buff spotted with reddish-brown. Usually there are 3 beans in a pod.

King of the Garden—84 Days. One of the best and most productive Pole Limas, large leaved, good climber. Vine of a branching habit, pods about 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark, large and containing about 3 or 4 beans to the pod. Seed flat and white with a slight green tinge.

LANDRETHS' LARGE GREEN SEEDED—84 Days. Seed of a decided green tinge, not bleached ivory-white. This green seeded selection is similar to the Jersey Lima of years ago which has never been excelled. The best form of Jersey Limas on the market, for both private and market gardeners. Unsurpassed in flavor. They are of superior quality. Each pod contains 4 or 5 beans. The pods average from 4½ to 5½ inches in length.



Landreth's Large Green Seeded Pole Lima

D. Landreth Seed Co.

BRISTOL, PA.

SEED PACKETS

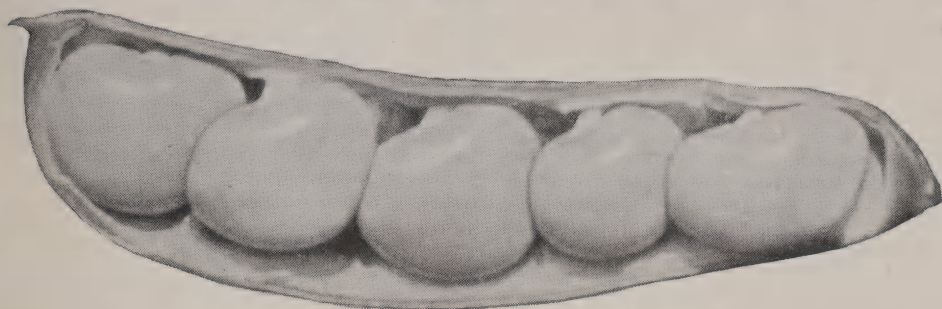
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EACH

Dwarf or Bush Limas

Two weeks earlier than Pole Limas. Average height of vine 14 to 20 inches. Two pounds will plant 100 yards of row or 40 to 60 pounds to an acre. No garden should be without one of the following varieties of Dwarf Limas. We cannot recommend them too highly. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas, much easier to raise, as no poles or strings are required. Their flavor, however, is not as appetizing as the old-fashioned Pole Lima. Plant in drills 30 to 35 inches apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart. If too thick, they will not do well. Do not plant in cold ground as they are liable to rot. If possible plant Lima Beans with eyes down. Deeply rooted plants continue to grow after others stop.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Baby Fordhooks—70 Days. Thick small seeded limas of excellent quality. Vine 14 inches. Very bushy. Heavy cropper. Qualifies for freezing and canning.

Burpee's Bush Lima—77 Days. Seed more nearly resembling the old Jersey Pole Lima than any other, but a trifle smaller. Flat, usually having the appearance of a cut on both sides of the eye. This is a bean borne in full-sized pods on plants of a dwarf habit. The pods average 4 to 5 inches long and contain 3 or 4 beans—maturing for the table about 10 days earlier than the earliest Pole Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima—76 Days. Seed large, oval, white with a green tinge, plump like the Challenger Pole Lima. Potato lima type. Foliage dark green, bush habit, erect. Average height, 16 to 20 inches, according to soil, quite bushy, branching freely. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 or 4 thick-seeded beans. The most popular of all Bush Limas, both with family and market gardeners in all localities.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima; Dwarf Sieva or Dwarf Carolina—72 Days. Seed small, flat,

white with a tinge of yellow. Height of vine about 14 inches, compact. Leaves small and pointed, more of a metallic dark green than any other Bush Lima. Early and very productive. Pods average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length, contain 3 or 4 small beans. They are of fine quality for so early a bean. Sold years ago by us as Dwarf Carolina. Very popular with Commercial Canners who put up millions of cans of them for winter use, as Baby Lima. Used extensively as a dry shell bean.

Improved Bush Lima—76 Days. Height of vine, 16 to 20 inches. Seed thick, but not as thick as Fordhook. White tinged with green. Very broad, dark foliage. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, medium green, averaging 3 or 4 rather flat beans to the pod. Productive.

Jackson Wonder or Florida Butter—72 Days. Exactly the same in size of seed, character, growth of vine as Henderson Bush Lima. The only difference is in the mottled brownish color of the seed.

Woods Prolific Bush—70 Days. A larger plant, slightly larger seed than Henderson Bush.

The Colonial Boy Trademark

THIS device is the trademark of the D. Landreth Seed Co. of Bristol, Pa. It has a real significance for the buyer of garden seeds. First, it indicates that all products bearing this trademark come from the original D. Landreth Seed Co. Next, it symbolizes the long span of years during which the firm has been in business. Products sold continuously for 158 years are bound to be good.



Cabbage

Native of the Western European Coast. Gardeners can rely upon Landreths' Cabbage Seed. One ounce will produce 1000 plants. Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out cover to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure. We suggest that you do not sow seed for an entire crop at one time, as plants of various ages are differently affected by circumstances, and by separate seed plantings you have a better chance to profit from at least a portion of your crop.

Wisconsin Yellows-Resistant Cabbage varieties were introduced by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station to combat the tremendous crop failures at the beginning of this century, and have proven to meet their requirements to prevent the disease commonly known as "Yellows," or sometimes called "Wilt." These strains have been successful in combating this disease.

All Head Early—90 Days. Very hardy, large, flat, short stem, solid head, early for its size. Few outside leaves, consequently can be planted closer together than most other large Cabbages. A reliable sort, well named. One of the best of the intermediate varieties. It is one of those varieties which can be planted early in the Spring as well as for late Autumn. One of the best Cabbages on the market.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—120 Days. A larger heavy head, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage. No strain is superior and few equal to this. Head is thick, broad, solid, flat. Leaves extend well over the center leaves of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head. We cannot too highly recommend this strain of Large Late Drumhead, but be careful to plant it in a suitable location.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—120 Days. The original strain of this cabbage was obtained by us from Swedish gardeners who settled in Philadelphia, previous to the Revolutionary War. Ever since that time we have been continually reselecting this Cabbage; we now believe it is second to none of this type. It is late, produces large solid, weighty, very uniform heads and is the best cropper.

Charleston Large Wakefield, Landreths' Very Select—80 Days. Specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. One-third stronger grower than the Jersey Wakefield. One of the best early shipping sorts, larger but not so early as the Landreths' Select Jersey Wakefield.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—80 Days. A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by about 10 days and 40 to 50% larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners, owing to its earliness and its size.

Copenhagen Market—80 Days. The plants are very vigorous, short, stout stems, few outer leaves, producing a very hard, round head, very uniform in size and of long keeping qualities. In maturity

slightly larger and later than Golden Acre. Produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable.

Danish Round Short Stem, Amagar or Hol-lander—116 Days. This variety is considered by many the most popular ballhead, having a shorter stem, and is a little earlier than the tall stem; much superior. It produces a very solid, good quality medium size round head and is very popular with the market gardeners in Cabbage growing districts of northern latitudes. The best late Cabbage.

Drumhead Savoy—100 Days. The best of its class, is as palatable as a Cauliflower. One of the best short stalk Cabbages one can grow. Large size, deep green, flat heads, curly or crinkled leaves.



Marion Market Cabbage

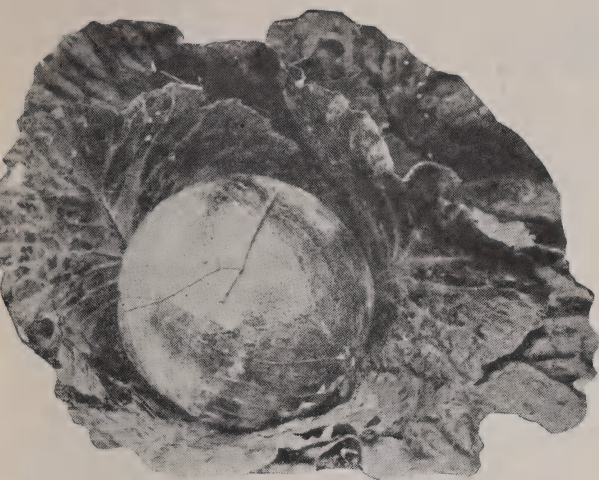
Early Flat Dutch—90 Days. This variety produces thick leaves, very dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat.

Early Jersey Wakefield, Landreths' Very Select—70 Days. Specially selected, extra early, choice in all good qualities, earlier than Long Island Wakefield. Heads ovoid, broad at the base and running to a blunt point. Very solid,

early. This excellent variety is the surest heading of the very early varieties and most depended upon by the market gardeners of the Southern States for heads to send North in the early Spring. A very superior selection.

Early Jersey Wakefield—70 Days. A short stemmed, hardy, early cone-shaped heading variety, broad at the bottom with a pointed peak, the leaves leathery and well folded over the top.

Golden Acre—65 Days. Here we have an acquisition, for seed of this variety planted at the same time will mature 5 days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, besides being larger and much more showy. Plant dwarf, compact. Few outer leaves. Heads very solid; earlier but smaller than Copenhagen. It is conical in shape, short stem and almost rests on the ground.



Danish Round Short Stem

Golden Acre Yellows Resistant—66 Days. A yellows resistant type of Golden Acre.

Marion Market or New Resistant Wisconsin Copenhagen—90 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants large, coarse, not so uniform or early by ten days as the original Copenhagen, have solid, crisp, tender, round heads. Will produce a crop when non-resistant strains fail.

Glory of Enkhuizen—90 Days. A small very hard heading solid sort set in a cluster of long, spreading leaves. Outer leaves medium size. Is a hardy grower, a sure header. Many market gardeners prefer this sort to all others on account of its excellent quality and its sure cropping habit.

Penn State Danish Ball Head—120 Days. "All-America" Silver Medal 1934. A late variety developed by Prof. C. E. Myers, of Pennsylvania State College. Productive, late, uniform, attractive,

hard heads, 6 to 7 inches deep, an excellent, large yielding Winter variety, resembling Danish Ball Head but heads slightly more flattened.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch—120 Days. A heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late ripening Cabbage. The head is thick, broad, solid, and slightly rounded on the top, though this variety is what is termed a flat head, as it tends toward flatness. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head.

Red Dutch or Red Rock—100 Days. Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—90 Days. Used as an early Cabbage in Texas and the South for the northern market in the Spring. This variety produces early, large, flat, solid heads. A very vigorous plant with a short stem. We offer an unusually excellent strain. Very popular.

Succession or Florida Header—105 Days. An intermediate between Early Flat Dutch and Late Flat Dutch. Slightly later than the second early sorts. Plants are vigorous with short stems; heads large, deep, an excellent quality.

Winnigstadt—100 Days. One of the old hardy standbys, producing a medium size, long pointed or cone shaped, very solid head which is closely wrapped with dark slate colored leaves.

Wisconsin All Seasons—94 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of All Seasons. Valuable in sections which are infested with cabbage yellows or wilt. Coarser plants than original. All Seasons. Good Winter keeper producing large, flat, deep hard heads.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8—125 Days. A late, yellows-resistant Danish Ball Head, developed by Prof. L. R. Jones, producing larger plants than the famous Danish Ball Head. Heads are inclined to flatten slightly as they mature.

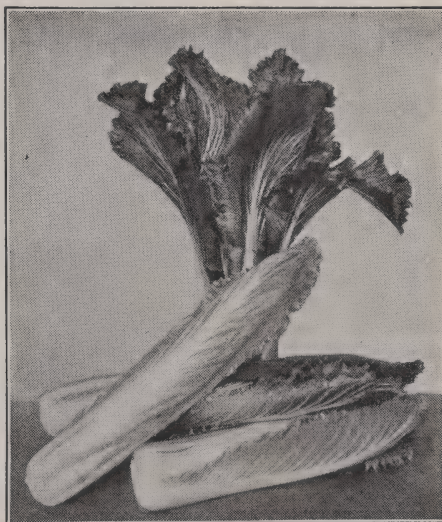
Chinese or Celery Cabbage

There are numerous varieties of this cabbage on the market but we believe these are the best of them all. They resemble Cos Lettuce more than any cabbage.

CHIHILI—55 Days. This is superior to the other Chinese Cabbage. Heads 18 to 20 inches tall and 3½ to 4 inches thick, firm, well blanched, crisp, tender, sweet.

PE-TSAI OR CHE-FOO—70 Days. The leaves are very much crumpled, light green, somewhat resembling smooth Mustard, but with broad ribs. When tied or bunched with raffia, the inner leaves bleach to a creamy white. It is distinct from any American or European cabbage.

WONG BOK—70 Days. A desirable, short, broad, tightly folded head, shorter, thicker than Pe-Tsai, which is 8 to 10 inches tall. Bleaches very well.

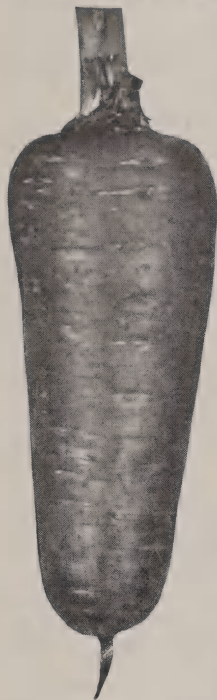


Chihili

Carrot

Native of Europe. Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row; 4 lbs. for an acre. For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom or as soon as the ground is workable. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, two and a half feet for field culture, when two inches high thin to two or three inches apart.

Carrots for the table should be used when young.



Chantenay Red Cored

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model—70 Days. Roots about 5 to 6 inches in length, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown, smooth and tapering. Small top set in a slight depression. Color deep orange red. A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted. One of the best for Market Gardens or Private use.

Chantenay Red Cored or Coreless Half-Long—70 Days. An improvement on the Chantenay. It is the most desirable variety, its core being indistinct. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2½ inches in thickness at shoulder, flesh reddish orange, tender, delicate flavor. Same size and shape as Chantenay.

Imperator—76 Days. "All-America" Silver Medal 1933. Tops medium size, large enough for bunching. Length

of root 7 to 8 inches. Indistinct core. Diameter of shoulder 2 inches. Rich orange flesh, fine for the market gardener, as its narrow or sloping shoulder, tapering half blunt end makes it especially fine for bunching.

Long Orange or St. Vallery—80 Days. This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 10 to 12 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces a root of deep orange color, of about 3 inches diameter at the top of crown, tapering to a slight point. This is a variety used for both table feeding and stock feeding.

Orange Danvers Half Long or Rubicon—75 Days. This is probably the best known variety of Carrot, as for years Market Gardeners have used more seed of this variety than all others combined. It is a broad shouldered cylindrical variety, 7 inches long, 2½ inches at the crown and gradually tapers to a blunt type. Color bright orange. Tender and is of excellent quality.

Ox-Heart or Guerande—70 Days. A thick blunt variety, 3 to 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. When full size grows to a diameter of a pint measure but should be eaten when one inch in diameter. Bright orange. An excellent variety.

Cauliflower

One-half ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row. The earliest varieties are most likely to succeed in difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers anywhere when as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. at the same time and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the Atlantic or Pacific coast or in regions of high altitude as the Catskill Mountains in New York State, where they are grown to perfection. Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and it can hardly be overfed. Our seed is of the highest quality.

Early Snowball; Select Strain—95 Days. An extra early sort, early as any under whatever name. Plants short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves, producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness,

color, flavor and keeping qualities. Leaves long and narrow. No strain superior to that which Landreth offers. The most popular variety.

Early Snowball—96 Days. A fine select strain of this well-known Cauliflower, producing excellent heads.

Collards

One ounce of seed for 100 yards of row. A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family

Georgia Southern or Creole—80 Days. Cabbage greens. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery, made tender by enveloping each plant from the top downward with a large paper or muslin bag during late growth. Stems long, 2 to 3 ft., white or golden. Grown in sections where Cabbages do not thrive.

Cabbage Collards—90 Days. A cross between a Cabbage and a Collard. Of Georgia origin.

Chicory or Succori

Sometimes called French Endive. Plant four ounces for 100 yards of row

Large Rooted or Coffee—100 Days. This variety should not be confused with the Witloof, which is used as a salad, for this is little used as such. Roots when dry are used as a substitute for coffee.

Witloof or Brussels Chicory—110 Days. The leaf resembles a head of Cos Lettuce, large, thick, stems tightly folded against each other, the heart bleached like Celery.

Celery

Two ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row. Maturing in 130 to 150 days according to season. Sow thinly just before the Apple tree is in bloom on a finely raked, well-pulverized piece of ground, in a moist place or convenient to water, which should be applied freely during dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch. It is quite customary after planting celery to cover the ground with a slight sprinkling of straw or salt hay to retain the moisture. As soon as the seed is sprouted, take the hay, or other covering off. Celery seed will not germinate in dry soil; therefore, it is very essential to plant it very early in the Spring. To get a good crop, plants must be removed from seed beds and planted in rows about 4 feet apart, set to 4 to 5 inches apart so that when fully developed they can be easily worked.

Easy Blanching or Sanford Superb—130 Days. Vigorous, plants medium size, stalks slightly taller than Golden Self-Blanching. White, crisp, thick, brittle, tender stalks, blanches easily, of an aromatic or nutty flavor. Foliage very crumpled.

Emperor or Fordhook—130 Days. A Dwarf variety of superior excellence. Showy dark green foliage with a golden heart, noted because of its particularly upright growth of unusually thick, stocky stalks. Very solid and large. No suckers. Sixteen inches high.

Florida Golden—118 Days. An intermediate type; an improvement over Golden Plume. Withstands cold. Ribs round, thick and long. Large full golden hearts. Heavy yielder.

Giant Pascal or Large White—140 Days. A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is productive, consequently profitable. We consider it the best celery for Winter use. It is easy to bleach and when done presents a yellowish, white color, solid and crisp.

Golden Plume or Wonderful—115 Days. We hesitate to recommend a seed sort to take the place of Golden Self-Blanching, but here we offer something superior. This variety is an individual line selection from Golden Self-Blanching, is five to ten days earlier, produces a larger, thicker and more solid stalk, blanches much more easily, is of richer color, being creamy yellow and lastly, it withstands blight much better. No strain, no matter what the selling price may be, is superior to Golden Plume.

Golden Self-Blanching (Tall)—120 Days. By many believed to equal the famous French grown of this variety. It is a big hearted type. The plants develop crisp, tender stalks of rich, golden yellow color. It requires little blanching. 26 to 30 inches.

Paris Golden Yellow French Grown Seed (Tall)—120 Days. A solid, golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently the earliest to develop into edible condition. Thick, solid and crisp, the plants are of a waxy golden appearance.

Utah or Golden Crisp—132 Days. A week or ten days earlier to mature than Giant Pascal. Plants are compact, solid, and thick. Utah or Golden Crisp has a nutty flavor.

White Plume—115 Days. This is a most desirable, early, handsome Celery. One of the best varieties of Celery in the market. It is especially fine for private gardens. No garden should be without this most delicate and delicious variety. It is self-blanching to a great extent—consequently after earthing it blanches very quickly and is soon ready for the table. It is tender and sweet. White Plume plants are very attractive in appearance.



Golden Plume or Wonderful

Turnip Rooted or Celariac

Large Smooth Prague—120 Days. This plant is used for the large Turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground. The stems above ground are of no value except to use for flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary Celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants.

CELERY DATES FROM ANCIENT EGYPT

According to recorded history, celery had its origin in Egypt of the time of the Ancient Pharaohs. Early Egyptians did not use it as a food, however; they used the seed as a standard remedy for sea sickness.

Sugar or Sweet Corn

One pound of seed for 100 yds. of row. Seven to twelve pounds per acre. Seventy-two to 100 days from planting to edible condition. No one having a garden should be without a few hills of sweet corn. Hybrid corns are a very valuable asset to the Corn Family. They are uniform in growth and ripening, and produce larger yields of extra fine quality ears. Highly recommended by agricultural experiment stations.

The Hybrids are described on the opposite page.

Barden's Wonder Bantam—80 Days. Height of stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears 7 to 8 inches, mostly 8 rows. An improved strain of the Golden Bantam type.

Black Mexican—84 Days. The mature grains are black or purple, but when edible they are white. Height of stalk about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. Ears 8 inches long, usually 8 rows.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—95 Days. Grains long and irregular, very narrow and white in color. Stalks $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, irregular rows. Considered by many one of the best sweet corns for family garden and one of the most popular varieties used by commercial canners.

Early Golden Sunshine—74 Days. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Ears average 5 to 6 inches. Rows mostly 12. A week earlier than Golden Bantam.

Evergreen, Early White—88 Days. Height of stalk 7 feet. Broad, vigorous green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 14 or more irregular rows. Very deep, white grains.

Evergreen, Golden or Bantam—86 Days. Grains medium long and golden in color. Height of stalk $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 ft. Ears medium length and thick, average 7 to 8 in. long. Rows mostly 12 to 14. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A good canner's variety.

Evergreen, Narrow Grain—90 Days. This is a popular Evergreen type with very deep narrow grains. Recommended to canners.

Evergreen, Stowell's—90 Days Grains long and white in color. Height of stalk about 7 to 8 ft. Ears medium length, thick. Average 8 to 9 inches long and short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. This is the standard variety of sweet corn, much more of this variety being sold than any other. It is very popular for home and market gardeners and canners.

Golden Bantam—80 Days. Height of stalk 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches long. Rows mostly 8. Its golden kernels have a delicious flavor.

Golden Giant—88 Days. Height of stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches. Rows mostly 12 to 16. The kernels are creamy yellow in color and the flavor is unusually delicious.

Howling Mob—82 Days. Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium length and thickness. From 12 to 16 rows. In appearance, the kernels are pearly.

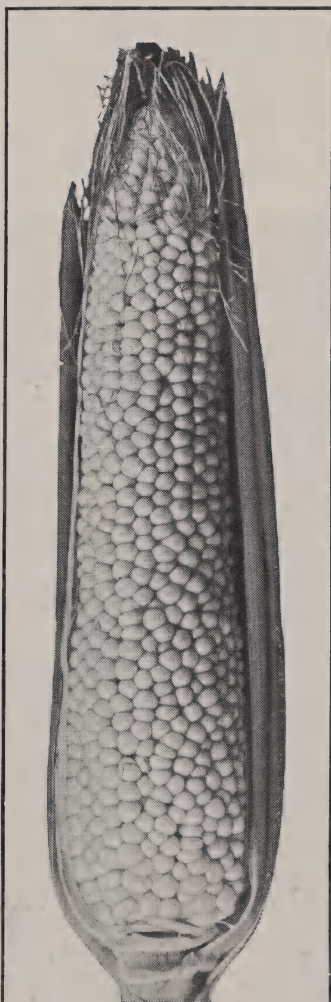
LANDRETHS' MONEY MAKER—100 Days. Grains medium length, broad, and white in color. Height of stalk 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium length and thin, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Cobs small in diameter. Rows mostly 8 to 12. This is the finest quality sweet corn on the market, being of excellent flavor and extremely tender. Money Maker should be planted as early as possible. It remains edible for a longer period than other varieties. For home garden or the roadside stand market, Money Maker cannot be excelled. The finest eating sweet corn ever developed. Tender and honey-sweet.

Long Island Beauty—98 Days. Height of stalk 8 to 9 ft. Ears averaging 9 to 10 inches. Rows mostly 12 to 16.

The Vanguard (Improved Howling Mob)—72 Days. Grains medium length, color white. Height of stalk 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium in length, thick, averaging 6 to 7 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. About a week to ten days earlier than Howling Mob. A favorite in New Jersey for a first early sweet corn.

Whipple's Early White—87 Days. Height of stalk about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears average 7 inches, and are thick with 14 to 18 rows of white kernels.

Whipple's Yellow—82 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow color. Height of stalk 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium in length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Rows mostly 14. Another early favorite of growers.



*Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg
is one of the best Sweet Corns
for the family garden*

Hybrid Sugar or Sweet Corn

Hybrid Corn must be produced each year by crossing, and will not give satisfactory results unless this is done. Do not try to save your own Hybrid seed.

★**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HYBRID—95 Days.** After several years of testing and observation on Landreths' Bloomsdale Farm and other experiment stations throughout the United States, we have decided to offer one Country Gentleman Hybrid. This strain is outstanding in increased yield per acre as well as uniformity in type and quality.

★**GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—86 Days.** Grains medium length, golden in color. A well-known single cross or Inbred Hybrid produced by crossing Purdue Bantam No. 39 with Purdue No. 51. Height of stalks $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average length 7 to 8 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 14. An excellent Hybrid in uniformity, quality and high yield, resistant to Stewart's Wilt Disease.

★**MARCROSS 6.13—73 Days.** Grains medium length and golden in color. It is one of the best for very early planting, producing a good sized ear. Height of stalk about 5 ft., ears medium size and medium to thick, averaging 5 to 6 inches, and tapering. Rows mostly 10 or 12.

★**MARCROSS P39—80 Days.** A golden Hybrid of exceptional merit. About a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam with a slightly shorter ear, and other characters about the same.

★**NARROW GRAIN HYBRID—90 Days.** As with Country Gentleman and Stowell's Hybrids, many inferior Narrow Grain strains are offered. Our years of testing and observation have uncovered

the best one of these Hybrids. Try Landreths' stock of Narrow Grain Hybrid.

★**SPANCROSS P39 (Spanish Gold Top Cross)—79 Days.** Grains medium length, golden yellow. The height of stalk is about the same as Golden Cross Bantam, ears about the same length, 7 to 10 inches. There are usually 12 rows of golden yellow kernels of fine quality. Spancross is 5 to 7 days later than Spanish Gold, is more wilt-resistant, produces higher yields, and is better quality. About a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam.

★**STOWELL'S HYBRID—90 Days.** There are many Hybrids on the market. We have tested the various Stowell's types, and observed them in all parts of the country. In our opinion only one is outstanding. We now offer this one to our customers. It will increase your yields and uniformity of your crop.

★**WHIPCROSS P39 (Whipple's Yellow Top Cross)—83 Days.** Grains medium length, golden yellow in color. The height of stalk is about the same as Whipple's Yellow, as well as the length, thickness of the ear and the number of rows of kernels. It is somewhat resistant to wilt, and therefore produces a greater yield than Whipple's Yellow. It is uniform in maturing, and the crop is of good quality, better than open-pollinated Whipple's Yellow. This variety is about 3 to 5 days earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Rows 12 to 14.

★**WHIPCROSS 39.2—83 Days.** One of the best of the early Hybrids.

Garden Corn

Adams Extra Early or Early Burlington—74 Days. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 feet. Ears averaging 5 to 6 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14. This is a white dent variety.

Adams Early—80 Days. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14. Another white dent variety used for roasting ears.

Landreths' Earliest Table or Early Beverly—72 Days. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Ears 6 to 7 inches. Rows 8 or 10. A cream colored flint corn that may be planted early in the Spring for early market.

Trucker's Favorite—85 Days. Height of stalk $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ft. Ears average 7 to 8 inches. Rows generally 12 or 14. This is a favorite in the South for roasting ears, being a white dent.

Pop Corn

Queen's Golden—115 Days. Golden grain, creamy white when popped. Height of stalk $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. Length of ear 5 to 7 inches, thin. Practically identical in every way to the Plain White, except that the grain is a golden cream color.

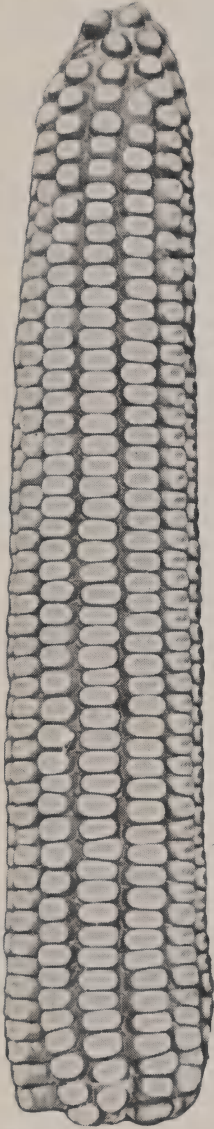
Japanese or Hulless—95 Days. Grains long and pointed, and white in color. Height of stalk about 5 ft. This is a dwarf growing sort, producing an

abundance of very thick short ears $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. These are closely set with narrow tight grains, some ears having as many as 30 to 40 rows of kernels.

White Rice—110 Days. Grains long and pointed, somewhat resembling rice, from which it takes its name. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears 5 to 7 inches long, having 14 to 20 rows of kernels.

Field Corn

Plant 7 to 12 pounds to the acre or about one bushel (56 pounds) to 5 acres. Originally a native of North and South America. Was grown in Peru centuries ago. Our regular stocks of Field Corn, grown in Bucks County, Pa. (one of the four best corn counties), are superior in quality and germination.



Bristol Early Yellow

Bristol Early Yellow or White Capped Yellow Dent—100 Days. Grains are light or lemon yellow color with a white dented cap or top. Height of stalk 7 to 7½ feet with ears averaging 10 to 11 inches in length. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a white cob.

Golden Beauty or Sweepstakes—120 Days. Grains are golden yellow in color with a rather shallow dented cap or tip. Height of stalk about 9 to 10 ft. Ears averaging 8 to 9 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a red cob.

Golden Dent—110 Days. Grains are a glossy golden yellow color with a distinctly dented cap or top. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. Ears averaging 8 to 9 inches. Rows generally 14 to 18 on a red cob.

Lancaster County Sure Crop—110 Days. Grains are orange yellow color on the sides and the shallow dent on the cap or top being yellow. Height of stalk is from 8 to 9 feet. Ears averaging 11 to 12 inches. Rows generally 12 to 14 on a red cob.

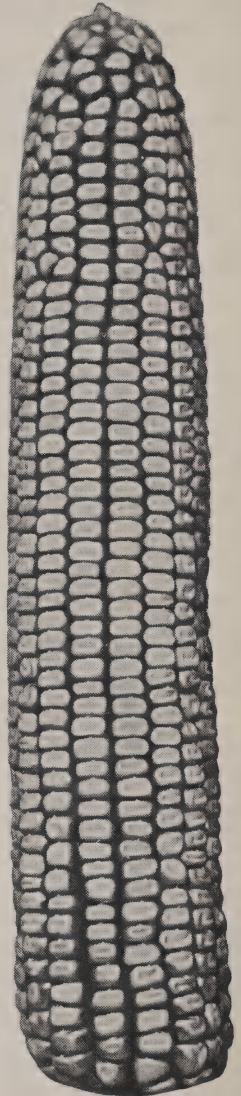
Leaming—105 Days. Top of kernel is bright, unglazed and yellow. The body of the kernel is dark yellow and glazed. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. Ears run from 7 to 8 inches in length. Rows 14 to 18 on a red cob.

Penna. Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow—90 Days. Kernels flinty, hard and glazed, the grains are amber in color. Height of stalk is 7 to 8 feet. Ears average 11 to 12 inches, usually 8 rows. Cob white.

Snowflake or Boone County White—120 Days. White glazed with dull white dented to gourd crown. Height of stalk 9 to 10 ft. Long, thick ears, averaging 9 to 10 inches. Rows mostly 14 to 18 on a white cob.

Corn Salad

Broad-Leaved (Large Seeded)—60 Days. Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sometimes called Lamb's Lettuce. For quick growing sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn. Sow 10 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.



Lancaster County Sure Crop

Cress

Curled or Pepper Grass—40 Days. Cut leaved, used for flavoring and as a Salad.

Upland—Gray Seeded—60 Days. Very much resembles Water Cress not only in habit and appearance but in texture and flavor as well. It is rapidly taking the place of Water Cress where running streams are not available. A very fast grower and easily cultivated in any soil and will produce an abundance of leaves even in a very dry season.

Water Cress—50 Days. A favorite dressing for dishes; a desirable form of Greens. Water Cress is a perennial.

Dandelion

Cabbaging or Improved Thick Leaf—60 Days. An improved type of an old-fashion plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad.

French Garden—55 Days. A good sort, not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging.

Cucumber

Origin not positively known but thought to be in India. Four ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of hills. Plant four pounds to the acre. A good crop cannot be grown on thin soil. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet apart, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom or when danger of frost is past. For pickles plant early in August to get 2 to 3 inch fruit in late September.

Among many people the phrase **white spine** is not understood. The spines on the cucumber are of two kinds, white and black. They have nothing to do with the outside color of the cucumber for they are simply the little prickly white or black projections on the skin of the fruit.

A & C (Colorado)—60 Days. Spines white. A new introduction, probably a selection from Longfellow. Vines healthy, robust and resistant to disease, producing cucumbers about 9 inches long, but not quite so large in diameter as Early Fortune or New Hybrid.

Always Green, It Stays Green, or Black Diamond—65 Days. One of the greenest and earliest of the Long White Spine Varieties. Hardy, large fruited, excellent shape, uniform from end to end. Its extended or long drawn out period of picking has given it a favorable reputation among Market Gardeners. Always to be picked out in a competitive trial as one of the best. Used extensively in Florida to ship North.

Arlington White Spine—65 Days. A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. Fruit long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune, same diameter all over, rather chunky in appearance.

Boston Pickling—58 Days. A very productive variety, robust in growth; dark green, paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Chicago Pickling—58 Days. Sometimes called Westerfield Pickle. Vine vigorous, foliage broad. Fruit rounded form, choice green dark color with smooth skin, few spines. We can recommend this variety as being the most desirable, the sturdiest and hardiest of all pickles.

Davis Perfect—70 Days. Here we have a Cucumber of intensely dark green skin but a shy producer of seeds. Flesh very white. Fine for slicing. A most desirable variety for both family and market garden cultivation. Always dark green, smooth skin. 9 to 10 inches long, tapering to both ends.

Early Cluster—52 Days. Fruit borne in clusters of two or three, from which it gets its name.

Early Fortune—64 Days. An early, long, slim, well-shaped, white spine, of a deep green color,

retaining green color longer than most other sorts. Fruit about 8 inches. Very productive. Very choice. One of the best. Plant with the utmost confidence.

Jersey Pickling—56 Days. A short black-spined, productive sort, having the reputation of ripening better than any other variety and of holding its color. Early Spring sowing will develop fruit of pickling size 2 to 3 inches, in 50 days.

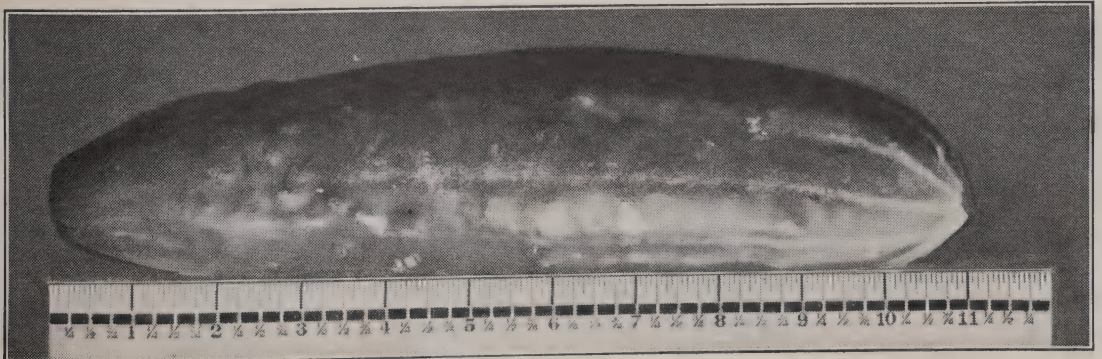
KIRBY—60 Days. Splendid early white spine type; dark green from end to end and 7-8 inches in length. Enormous yielder with unexcelled shipping qualities. For full description see pages 18 and 19.

LANDRETHS' EXTRAORDINARY—65 Days. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad leaved, deep green, close-jointed. Does not sunburn. Blooms early and sets fruit in every blossom; consequently very prolific. Fruit 8½ to 10 inches long, slightly tapering at both ends. Pickles can be gathered in 50 days. Fine for slicing and can be picked in nine weeks.

Longfellow or Vaughan—74 Days. This is probably the finest of the large varieties. When mature it measures about 15 inches in length. Quite prolific, straight, uniform and of a fine dark green color.

Long Green Improved or London—70 Days. A Black Spine variety. Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for slicing and salting. A very prolific bearer. A universal favorite and more largely sold than any long green cucumber on the market. Hardy and disease resistant, fruit 12 to 13 inches long, somewhat pointed at the end with warts particularly on stem end.

National Pickling—56 Days. A fine pickle developed at the Michigan Agricultural College. Dark green, square ended, resembles Snow's Pickle.



A & C (Colorado)



Originator's Stock
Is Sold Only in
Sealed
Lithographed
Containers

SOLD

by

D.

KIRBY “ORIGINAL STRAIN” CUCUMBER—60 Days

This is the strain now being used by a great many packers of pickles and relishes. It is a heavy producer, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, and has the property of retaining the color during processing, which is so essential for putting up an attractive pack. . . . Its cylindrical fruit is very adaptable for packing, as it fills the containers to better advantage than other types.

KIRBY

● TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

CUCUMBER

EXCLUSIVELY

Landreth Seed Co.

BRISTOL, PA.

and D. Landreth Seed Co. DEALERS

KIRBY "SPECIAL LONG STRAIN" CUCUMBER—55 Days

Several years ago a number of large buyers of the Original Strain of Kirby Cucumber desired a longer type, but did not want to sacrifice any of the excellent qualities of the Original Strain of Kirby. After about five years of plant selection and breeding this was accomplished and the "Special Long Strain" of Kirby Cucumber is now available. This Special Long Strain has all the good qualities of the Original Kirby, earliness, color, productiveness, uniformity of shape with an inch added to the length making it most desirable for those wanting this long strain.

The Kirby Cucumber—Special Long Strain—is supplanting other long type cucumbers; such as, Early Fortune, Davis Perfect and the like, as it is a week to ten days earlier than these varieties and long enough for all purposes. The Kirby Cucumber Special Long Strain is sold under our trade-mark in the same carton as illustrated, but will have printed in red — above the picture — **Special Long Strain.**

New Hybrid—66 Days. The size and shape are approximately the same as Early Fortune, possibly an inch longer and slightly thicker. It is later than Early Fortune and not as heavy a cropper. It is particularly desirable because of its intense dark green color and shipping qualities.

Short Prolific or Green Prolific Pickling—56 Days. A short-vined, short-fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Short vine allows planting in rows as close as 2½ feet.

Snow's Prolific Pickling—55 Days. In appearance of fruit a variation of the Chicago Pickle, but considerably longer in vine than Short Prolific.

The fruit of Snow's Prolific is more uniformly even in diameter from end to end, small, early, dark green, both ends blunt. It has a reputation of being more productive than any of its class and in every way suitable for pickling, consequently used to a very large extent by the best pickle houses.

Straight-8—55 Days. Length about 8 inches, 1½ inches in diameter. Fruit well rounded at the ends. Deep green in color. Free from striping. Symmetrical. Desirable for shipping. An All-America Gold Medal Award in 1935. A Cucumber of considerable merit.

West India Gherkin or Burr—65 Days. Used for pickles only. Form of fruit resembles a horse chestnut burr.



*Black Beauty
Egg Plant*

Egg Plant

Egg Plant is a native of Africa. Years ago in the Southern States it was called "Guinea Squash." One ounce of seed will provide enough plants for one-eighth of an acre. Matures for table in about 125 days after sprouting. Seed breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 12 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

This fruit is one of the finest for the garden on the market. Plants are a little difficult to raise, owing to the fact that the seed germinates slowly. Should always be started in a hotbed, or on a window ledge in the house. After the plants show two rough leaves they should be transplanted 3 to 4 inches apart to give them room to develop, so that after they have gotten sturdy they can be planted in the open garden. If the ground is rich with proper fertilizer, with care it will not be difficult to produce first-class fruit 6 to 7 inches in diameter. About 5000 plants are required to set an acre. The plants will produce an average of 4 to 5 fruit—sometimes 10—weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Our selection of seed is taken from the best fruit that can be grown and we have no hesitancy in recommending our seed as unsurpassed.

Black Beauty—125 Days. This variety is earlier than the Landreths' Large Round Purple, but it is slightly smaller. It is very popular because it does not lose its black color.

Florida High Bush—130 Days. We cannot recommend this variety nearly as highly as we do the Landreths' Large Round Purple, or Black Beauty, although it is very popular in some sections. Vines 26 to 32 inches, more vigorous, and a continuous bearer.

LANDRETHS' LARGE ROUND PURPLE—130 Days. It is productive, vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit may be

described as chunky, broad at the bottom, flattened—diameter nearly equal to the length. Color when grown on soil of proper quality a deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty.

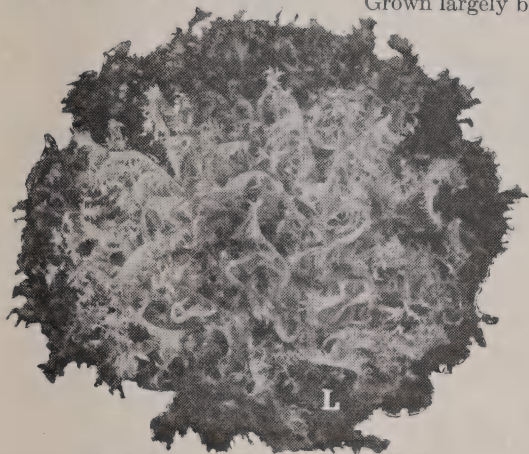
Manatee Special—115 Days. A distinct Florida development, evidently a cross between a Florida High Bush and Black Beauty. The fruit is shorter and thicker than the High Bush.

New York Improved—130 Days. This is probably the oldest and best known variety on the market. It is early, produces 4 to 6 very large fruit of excellent quality. The fruit is better if grown on a sandy loam.

Endive

Native of China and Japan. Sow two ounces of seed for 100 yards of row. Plant three pounds to the acre. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet apart, and thin the plants to 8 inches. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. This is one of the most palatable Vegetables which can be used as a salad as well as a garnish to table vegetables. Endive, when grown properly and bleached with care, will produce one of the best salads that can be grown. Endive can be eaten uncooked in salad forms or boiled like Spinach. It is of rapid growth, highly esteemed and may be sown at all seasons of the year except Winter. The plants are of rosette shape and can be tied up and bleached pure white like Celery.

Grown largely by Market Gardeners.



Giant Green Curled or Ruffick Endive

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarolle—90 Days. Foliage broad and flat, 16 inches in diameter—deep green leaves with thick midrib. Leaves are exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sorts. Unsurpassed for salad when bleached by an experienced gardener.

Giant Green Curled or Ruffick—85 Days. This variety is sometimes called Oyster, as in the Eastern States where Oysters on the shell are exhibited, it is frequently used as a garnish to display them. This is a hardy growing variety, 16 to 18 inches in diameter, with deep green leaves. When tied up these plants of red footstalks bleach white very quickly.

True Heart or Full Heart—86 Days. An Improved Batavian, only broader and thicker head at eating stage. Excellent shipping qualities.

White Curled—96 Days. A distinct variety of white or light-colored leaves. More delicate and smaller in form than the large green curled. Less astringent than the green; is slightly easier to bleach.

Kale or Borecole

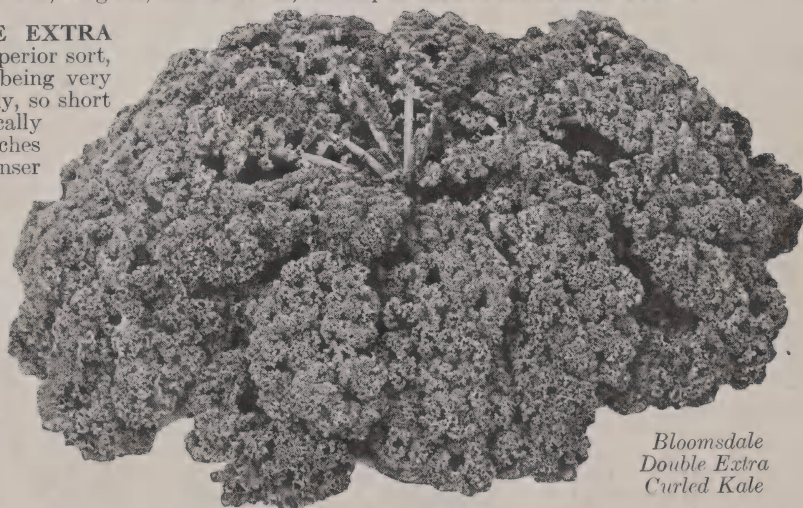
Native of Europe. One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. This is a very valuable plant for greens. A curly, loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. Sow in the early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf, again in the early Autumn. Drill in rows of 2½ feet, thin to 8 or 10 inches, according to vigor of variety. It is a great favorite in the Southern States, grown very extensively at Norfolk, Virginia, and in Texas, for shipments to the North in Winter.

BLOOMSDALE DOUBLE EXTRA CURLED—50 Days. A superior sort, introduced by us in 1894, being very curly, dark blue green, hardy, so short stemmed that it rests practically on the ground, 9 to 11 inches broad, spreading and far denser in foliage than any other sort. Plants broader than a bushel basket and seem to hug the earth. More hardy than Dwarf Curled Scotch, passing unharmed through the severest Winter as far north as Philadelphia. 9 inches high. Bloomsdale Kale is more hardy than Scotch Kale, retaining good color after cutting and throughout transportation.

Blue Kale—50 Days.

Very finely curled leaves on short stem. Color: blue green. Dwarf. Compact.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk—55 Days. A very favorite sort for garnishing. Sometimes called Dark Green Moss Curled. Foliage dark green, very finely curled. An excellent variety of spreading habit, short stalk. 14 to 16 inches in height.



*Bloomsdale
Double Extra
Curled Kale*

Philadelphia Dwarf German or Siberian—60 Days. Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous Winter. Very vigorous, 16 inches, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage.

Spring—30 Days. Often planted for table greens.

Kohl Rabi

One ounce of seed will plant 100 yards of row. Plant two pounds per acre. This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to leaf. Enlarged stems take the globular form of Turnips. In season June, July and August, when Turnips are not usually available. Try them when the bulbs are no larger than a silver dollar.

Green or White—Large Rooted—80 Days. 6 to 8 inches in diameter. A field variety for cattle, three times as large as the table sort.

Purple Vienna—60 Days. The bulb of this variety is purple. Green leaves with purple stems. It should be cooked when not over two inches in

diameter. In maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna.

White Vienna—60 Days. Very choice stock. Short-leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture when eaten, not over two inches and symmetrical in form.

Leek

A native of Switzerland. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Allow four pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 17 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Sow when the apple is in bloom and again in midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows 2 feet apart; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings 4 inches apart in the row. Before the danger of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as celery.

Large London or Flag—85 Days. Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety, still the most popular, with recurved broad leaves.

Musselburgh Giant—85 Days. A remarkably large and showy variety. Leaves broad, deep green,

and flat. Hardy edible stems. Six to eight inches in length.

Monstrous Carentan—85 Days. Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. The largest type, very hardy. Stems sometimes 3 inches in diameter.

Lettuce

Lettuce cultivated in Europe since 1562, origin before that unknown. Two ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row. Plant three pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 11 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed in September preceding, protect the plants during the Winter in a box covered with glass or litter. Early in the Spring transplant half into rich ground. The other half force to an earlier development under sash. Autumn-grown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills; when up a few inches, thin out plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

Heading Varieties

BIG BOSTON, LANDRETHS' EXTRA SELECT—70 Days. White Seed. Heads creamy white whether grown in open garden or under glass. Very large, slightly tinged with reddish brown, solid and uniform. It has a high reputation everywhere, but especially in the trucking sections of Texas and Florida. One of the most generally used varieties.

Big Boston—70 Days. A white seeded cabbage lettuce, generally known in Europe as "Trocadero Cabbage." A reliable, popular and uniform header. Finely shaped, globular, medium light green with a slight tinge of bronze on the margin of the outer edge. Leaves smooth, practically no blisters, very hardy. An excellent shipper.

White Boston—70 Days. This white seeded variety resembles Big Boston in appearance except that its outer leaves do not turn red and are smoother than most varieties. We consider this strain superior to Big Boston and just as early. It is as productive and is an exceptionally fine lettuce.

Cabbage Head (Simon's Select Stock)—70 Days. A very fine lettuce, superior to Big Boston. Is light in color, no reddish brown edges as Big Boston. Can be grown all through the season as it does not scald.

Hanson or Nonpareil—65 Days. White Seed. One of the standard globular heading varieties of many years, leaves curly, crisp, with fringed edges, but not as fringed as Grand Rapids, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior. Medium size, light green leaves, heat resisting.

Iceberg—60 Days. White Seed. A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp and white interior.

Imperial 44—80 Days. Undoubtedly the best heading Iceberg for the East. It can be grown on a large variety of soils. Competes successfully with Western grown Iceberg. It makes heads better than any other strain. Resists top burn. Some trial rows cut 100% in July. True Iceberg type. Heads solid.



New York



Cabbage Head Lettuce—Simon's Select Stock

Imperial 847—83 Days. Black seeded. Iceberg type. Will produce large solid heads in Spring, Summer and Fall. It is a little later than Imperial 44 but has larger heads of finest quality.

May King—60 Days. White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round, solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early, quick grower, extremely good shipper.

Mignonette—68 Days. Black Seed. A curly crisp small heading variety, leaves much crumpled, brown with dark greenish tinge, forms a small but compact hard head.

New York Green, Wonderful or Los Angeles—75 Days. White Seed. Possibly the most sought after Lettuce in the market today. It is the crisp, hard Lettuce which is served so extensively on dining cars and in hotels and restaurants. It is a large heading variety, dark metallic green, slightly curled on the edges, producing the most solid or compact head of any Lettuce in use.

New York No. 12—73 Days. An early improved strain of New York for Spring and Summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color, more desirable for general planting than any other stock of New York. This strain does better on the Atlantic Coast than other strains of New York.

Salamander or Black Seeded Tennis Ball—65 Days. Black Seed, forming a large size, light green compact head with a white heart, very tender, crisp, extremely slow to run to Seed. The Salamander is one of the best, if not the best, heat resisting Lettuces available today.

Simon's Cabbage Head—70 Days. One of the finest heading types in existence. Outer leaves smooth, light in color. Heads globular in shape. One of the most productive varieties we know of.

Simon's Cabbage Head Special Stock—70 Days. A superior strain of original Simon's Cabbage Head Lettuce. This strain is developed from the most perfect types of Lettuce and we recommend it with fullest confidence.

Cos or Romaine Lettuce

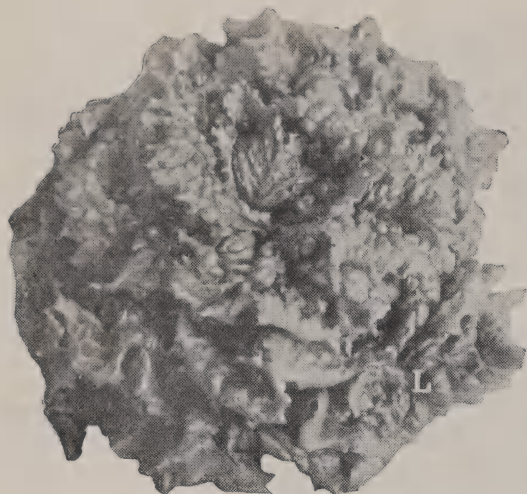
Cos originated on the Island of Cos near Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea. Both varieties were listed by us over 100 years ago.

Green Cos—65 Days. White Seed. Same as Paris White Cos except leaves are dark green.

Paris White Cos or Trianon—65 Days. White Seed. A strong grower and very productive with long, shell-shaped, light green leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit.

Cutting or Loose-Leaved Sorts

Black Seeded Simpson—50 Days. Black Seed. A standard loose-leaved American variety. Crisp, yellowish green leaves of large size, grows very quickly, of fine quality. The flavor is excellent; it is the most popular of all the loose-leaved sorts. Color of leaves a lighter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.



Black Seeded Simpson

Curled Simpson, White Seeded Simpson or Curled Silesian—50 Days. One of the best known and most popular of the Curled American varieties, of excellent quality. A quick growing, non-heading, crisp sort. The leaves are light green and crumpled; they are similar in appearance to the Black Seeded Simpson, only of a more golden yellow.

Grand Rapids—50 Days. Black Seed. One of the leading American non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, waxy leaves, very much fringed, curly, cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Very tender leaves of fine quality. Similar to Boston Curled.

Prizehead or Satisfaction—50 Days. White Seed. A variety used very extensively in the United States. A curly, non-heading, crisp sort, has the general appearance of bronze all over. The inside leaves are emerald green. Prizehead or Satisfaction is a rapid grower.

Mustard

Of European origin. Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Four pounds will sow an acre. Breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. In the Spring, when the Pear tree is in bloom or as soon as the ground can be worked, drill in rows 18 inches apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Used extensively in the South for greens.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED — 35 Days. Producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are long and broad. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and palatable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as Spinach.

Chinese Broad Leaf or Elephant's Ear—45 Days. The mother variety from which Bloomsdale Large-leaved was selected and bred.

Florida Broad Leaf—43 Days. Leaves exceptionally large, slightly crumpled and thick. More of a yellowish color than Chinese Broad Leaf. Thick, white midrib. A quick growing variety.

Giant Southern Curled or Creole—35 Days. Leaves large, yellowish green, much crumpled on the edges. The most popular Mustard on the market today but not equal to Ostrich Plume.

OSTRICH PLUME—40 Days. This sort was introduced, grown and named over fifty years ago by the Landreths and is recommended as the best Mustard in cultivation today, for it is more delicate, curly and ornamental than the Giant Southern Curled, and shoots to seed much more slowly than any other sort. It is sometimes called Fordhook



Ostrich Plume Mustard

Fancy. Dark green, long plume-like leaves are very distinct and borne in profusion.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—28 Days. Narrow, dark-green leaves combining flavor of Spinach and Mustard.

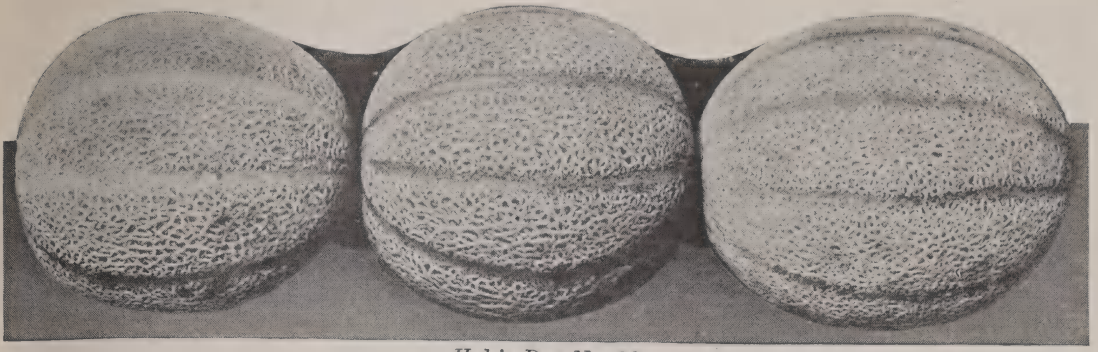
Herbs

Because of their strong, spicy taste and odor Herbs are used generously in the preparation of food both in the home and in commercial kitchens. To preserve, dry thoroughly, then rub the foliage almost to powder. Store in jars or bottles tightly corked. A number of herb varieties—previously imported from Europe—are unavailable this year.

Dill—Seed used for seasoning pickles, and foliage for salads.

Sorrel—Can be eaten raw like lettuce or boiled like spinach.

Summer Savoy—Used in teas, soups, salads and for stuffing poultry.



Hale's Best No. 36

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

Cantaloupe is believed to have first come from Africa, was cultivated in the Roman Empire. Three ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row. Plant three pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Cantaloupes do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat, or Winter Rye, the sod or straw aerating or keeping the soil loose; thrives best on sandy soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth. The seed should be planted about corn seeding time or shortly after the apple is in bloom, the hills about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in each direction. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure trampled into each hill and covered with earth will greatly aid growth. Cantaloupe vines are often destroyed by lice if not properly sprayed.

Yellow Fleshed Cantaloupes

Banana—92 Days. A melon growing 18 inches long, 4 to 5 inches thick, weighing about 7 pounds, distinctly tapering at each end. Lemon colored skin, pink flesh, of very fine texture and delicate flavor.

Defender, Burrells Gem or Ordway Pink—86 Days. A celebrated orange fleshed Melon, one of the best of the Rocky Ford types.

Edward's Perfecto—90 Days. This is a salmon fleshed, round, well netted without ribs, very small cavity variety. Excellent for shipping and no doubt will be used very shortly for long distance shipping.

Emerald Gem—86 Days. A small, early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, slightly ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep emerald green line under the skin. One of the best for the garden.

Fordhook or Yellow Flesh Jenny Lind—86 Days. A thick orange flesh, small cavity melon, well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at poles, resembles the Jenny Lind in many respects, except in color.

Hale's Best or Jumbo—88 Days. A larger strain than Hale's Best No. 36. Slightly oval. Weight 5 to 6 pounds. Heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. Salmon flesh, thick, and of excellent quality.

Hale's Best No. 36—85 Days. A very early

melon. Salmon flesh of exceptional thickness, oval in shape with heavy netting and prominent ribs. The best strain of this valuable variety. 8 to 10 days earlier than Rocky Ford. Planted in many sections, its chief value being its remarkable earliness. The earliest melon shipped from California.

Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo—90 Days. An orange fleshed, medium sized, almost round shaped, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface, a fine highly colored melon.

Hearts of Gold No. 10—90 Days. This is a very superior strain of our own selection from the famous Hearts of Gold. The cavity is very small with a deep salmon flesh, well netted and slightly ribbed.

Osage or Millers Cream—92 Days. Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, small cavity, dark green in color, covered more or less with a shallow netting, flesh deep salmon color and thick.



Pride of Wisconsin

Pollock No. 10-25—95 Days. The fruit is quite round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, excellent flavor, identical to Rocky Ford except the flesh is salmon tinted. This variety has a reputation of being the best rust-resistant of any Melon.

Pride of Wisconsin—95 Days. A new introduction in great demand in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Well ribbed and netted, small cavity and thin rind. Splendid golden color and very palatable.

Surprise or Tip Top—95 Days. Very productive, medium size, fruit nearly round although sometimes a little flat. Color grayish green, deep ribbed and very little if any netting. Flesh "deep salmon," sweet and of such exquisite flavor that it has put this sort in high favor with the melon specialist.

Surprise, Bender's—95 Days. This is larger than ordinary Surprise, ribbed slightly, hard and netted. Its coarse netting, heavy rind gives it good shipping qualities. The shape is similar to Surprise.

Green Fleshed Varieties

Extra Early Hackensack—88 Days. Is 6 days earlier than the large old-fashioned Hackensack. Deeply ribbed, coarse netted, flesh thick, of excellent flavor, flesh and skin green, slightly tinged with yellow. Nearly round, somewhat flattened.

Honey Dew—Green Flesh—110 Days. Fruits round to oval with smooth, nearly white skin. Flesh thick, light emerald green when first picked, creamy yellow after stored several days. It is best five or ten days after picking, when the flesh becomes creamy yellow. If picked when slightly green and put in a cool place it will keep from five to six weeks. This is the very popular melon served in the late autumn after all other Cantaloupes are over. Best grown in Colorado and California where it thrives in a long season.

Jenny Lind Small—86 Days. A small early green fleshed variety of unsurpassed flavor, much flattened at the poles. This is one of the few varieties which has retained its reputation for years and is very hard to equal as to quality. Size 4 x 3 inches. Weight one pound.

Knight's Early, Sweet Air or Maryland—85 Days. Green fleshed, of excellent flavor. By many considered superior to the Rocky Ford. Same general shape, but small—sometimes a perfect globe. Completely netted, but not so well netted as Rocky Ford. Light ribs, a good shipper, very popular with the large grower when it was called Jr. Rocky Ford.

Large Hackensack or Turk's Cap—94 Days. Large fruit, flattened at the poles, flesh green, a great favorite with the family gardeners. Its large size, however, is against it with Market Gardeners.

Rocky Ford—Fine Selected—95 Days. Flesh light green with gold tinge in center. Fruit nearly round, small cavity. Netted with gray all over, free from ribs. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to selection. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and intense netting.

ROCKY FORD—LANDRETHS' DOUBLE EXTRA SELECT—95 Days. This seed is saved from hand-selected fruit and is superior to the ordinary field-picked strain of Rocky Ford. Flesh light green, of a delicate spicy flavor. Melons nearly round, very small cavity, uniform in size and shape, netted all over with a fine gray tracery. No ribs discernible.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Watermelon

Native of Central Africa. Sow in hills 8 feet apart in each direction. Three ounces will plant 100 hills; use 4 pounds per acre. Breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 11 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Watermelons do best in sandy soil on sod, or well prepared ground by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the walnut tree is in bloom, the seed should be planted in hills at 8 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully. Four pounds of seed per acre if necessary, reserving some for replanting in case of destruction to the plants by insect depredation or beating rains. Landreths' seed is from mature melons grown especially for seed and not gathered from fields after all the best Melons have been marketed.

Augusta Rattlesnake, Gypsy or Georgia—85 Days. Seed creamy white, with black tips. A long, large, Southern standby. Bright yellowish green

melon with irregular stripes of very dark green, the ground color marbled with a medium green. Flesh bright scarlet, 18 x 12 inches.

Dixie Queen—85 Days. Seed very small, white, a particularly shy seeder, a vigorous productive vine. Rind is tough, making it a fairly good shipper. This recent introduction is considered by many to be finer in quality and flavor than any other watermelon. Color of melons very light green, finely veined with green with darker green irregular striping. Shape round, slightly elongated from stem to bud. Flesh solid, brilliant red to within half an inch of outer rind. Quality unexcelled. Fine sugary flavor. Must be well fertilized to produce perfect melons as it is a very prolific bearer. Some specimens weigh over 60 pounds. Average weight 30 to 40 pounds.

Early Kansas—80 Days. Seed reddish brown. Used extensively in the middle West and especially in Oklahoma. Attractive in appearance. Vigorous grower, productive, flesh bright red, skin light green with wavy stripes, shape nearly round. A good shipper and melons occasionally weigh 60 lbs.

Excel—100 Days. Seed black and brown. This is an early and prolific bearer. Color of rind deep green with a mottled, darker green stripe. Flesh deep red, solid and crystalline. A fine flavor, ripened well up to the rind. 20 x 12 inches.

Excel White Seeded—100 Days. Same as the dark in every respect except color of seed.

Florida Favorite—85 Days. A vigorous, very productive vine, producing large, long fruits which are dark green in color, with irregular mottled striping of a lighter shade. Flesh very sweet, deep red in color and of excellent quality. Rind is thin but stands up well. Seed white. 16 x 10 inches.

Halbert Honey—88 Days. Seed creamy white with brown tips. Similar to Kleckley Sweet, about 20 inches long, oblong, form almost equally round at each end, rind dark green, sweet and unsurpassed. A fine long cylindrical Melon for home use.

Hawkesbury—85 Days. Wilt resistant. Oblong melon, ends slightly tapered. Rind coloring light gray. Fine green veining. Flesh bright reddish pink. Qualifies for home use and shipping.

Irish Grey—90 Days. Color of seed all creamy white. Popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light grey color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers. 17 x 10 inches.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—85 Days. Seed creamy white. One of the most sought after melons. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length. Rind thin, and always a very dark green, early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. This melon, by reason of its rind, is not as well adapted for shipping as for home consumption.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING—85 Days. Creamy white, small seeds, a good cropper, heavy, attractive, of very desirable quality and flavor. Shape long, oval, tapering from blossom end. Skin light green. Flesh scarlet, extremely sugary.

Peerless or Ice Cream—85 Days. Seed white. Not a good shipper, but one of the best for home gardens. Fruit long, outside rind light green.

Round Dark Green Icing—85 Days. Seeds small and creamy white. The same as the Light Green Rind Icing in every respect, except color of rind. 14 x 12 inches.

Round Light Green Rind Icing—85 Days. Seed creamy white. One of the best melons on the market and a great favorite in some sections for its excellent quality; always of a good flavor, of a very thin rind, consequently not a good shipper.

Stone Mountain—90 Days. Seed white with black or dark brown marking, sometimes black predominating. Soil makes a great difference in marking. One of the largest melons in cultivation, is early for its large size, almost round, dark green rind, with a slightly irregular darker veining, slightly flattened on the ends. Solid scarlet flesh. It is a shy seeder. This is a fine melon for home and nearby trade—sweet, tender, juicy. Too large and tender for distant shipping. Undoubtedly the most popular Melon on the market.

Tom Watson—90 Days. Brown, white spotted seed. An even, oblong, dark green melon, finely marked all over with a darker green tracery than Kleckley Sweet, slightly longer. Flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core, often weighing 50 to 60 pounds. A popular shipping Watermelon.

Wonder or Improved Kleckley Sweet—85 Days. In color it is like Kleckley Sweet. In shape, it is long, weighing sometimes up to 50 pounds. The color of the seed is white. The texture is fine, flavor is very superior. In reality it is an improved Kleckley Sweet. Excellent for Home and Market Garden. Not adapted to shipping long distances as its skin is too tender. Flesh deep red. 17 x 10 ins.

Preserving Citron—Red Seed—90 Days. Seeds red and small. A round, small, light and dark green striped melon. Used for preserving only.



Dixie Queen

Okra or Gumbo

Sow six ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Ten pounds to the acre. Sixty days from planting to maturity. Breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 10 days in greenhouse.

LANDRETHS' DWARF STALKED LONG GREEN POD—50 Days. Although growing only 3 feet high this is a very strong, vigorous, productive grower, sending out many branches. Leaves and pods are dark green. Pods 5 to 7 inches long.

Slender, corrugated, tender and of excellent unsurpassed quality.

Long White, Velvet Pod—60 Days. Height of stalk about 3½ feet, pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth.

Onion

Native of Western Asia in very remote ages. Breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 13 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Use ¼ pound of seed per 100 yards of row; 5 pounds per acre, to produce big Onions. To produce Sets sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre.

Bermuda Island White or Yellow—88 Days. This flat, mild flavored variety is light straw colored. The most popular of the Bermuda varieties.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX—86 Days. Introduced and named by Landreth in 1888. A half globe sort, absolutely waxy skin, pure white, extremely mild flavor, the best of its type. The earliest of the White Bermuda types, of great reputation in the South.

Red Varieties

Southport Red Globe—130 Days. A very desirable main crop, purplish red, globe shape with an oblong tendency, with smooth glossy surface. A large producer, an excellent shipper and keeper. The most showy because of its bright color.

Red Wethersfield—110 Days. The standard red variety listed by us for over 100 years. Popular in the East, where large crops have been grown for years for shipment. Bulbs are broad and flat. Flesh light purplish red. Excellent keeper. Seed used for growing Onion Sets or large Onions.

White Varieties

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY PEARL or White Queen—90 Days. In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, growing with the rapidity of a Summer radish. Twelve weeks from sowing to maturity! The bulbs are pearly white, waxy. Transparent skin, form flat, broad, with a slight corrugation around the edges. Flavor mild. All astringent qualities eliminated.

Silver Skin or White Portugal—100 Days. A mild, pleasant flavored, white flat variety, admirable for family use. Used almost exclusively to produce White Sets. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size. Mild flavor, white skin. Listed by us first in our 1832 Catalog.

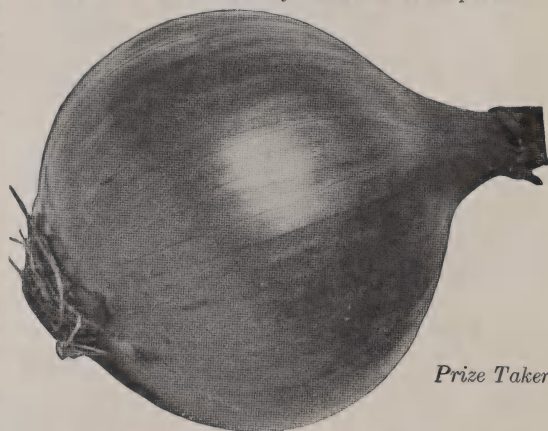
Southport White Globe—110 Days. A showy, mild flavored, large pure White Globe variety. Very solid, producing, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all White sorts. Unsurpassed in uniformity. Absolutely pure white.

White Sweet Spanish—A beautiful pure white onion. Mild flavor. Same as Riverside Sweet. Spanish only in color.

Yellow Varieties

Ebenezer or Japanese—100 Days. An old yellow skinned variety lately reintroduced. Bulbs deep flat of medium size, dark pure yellow, very firm and hard. Popular at present for growing sets. It is a vigorous grower. Heavier yielder than Strasburg.

Prize Taker—100 Days. Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion. Very early. Does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer, fifteen days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail. It makes a solid, slightly oval, round bulb. Produces much better Onions from seed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey than the Southports.



Prize Taker

Southport Yellow Globe (Brigham Strain)—115 Days. A standard American variety. Hardy and productive yellow globe.

Yellow Globe Danvers—110 Days. An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. A popular Onion in every section.

Large Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers—110 Days. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform.

Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain)—98 Days. Globe shape, bright golden yellow. Mild, delicate flavor. Small neck, similar to Prize Taker.

Onion Sets

Four pounds of sets will plant 100 yards of row; 10 to 15 bushels per acre. Sets include the following varieties: Ebenezer or Japanese, Red Wethersfield, Silverskin and Yellow Bottle. Prices subject to fluctuation.

Parsley

This vegetable is a native of Sardinia. About seventy days from sowing to cutting. Two ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row. Eight pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 15 days. One inch high in 20 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. The seed does not germinate under two or three weeks

Champion Moss Curled or Triple Curled—70 Days. This is a vigorous growing, compact, productive sort. The leaves are dark green in color, finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. Most desirable sort for garnishing and decorating. Best Parsley for all purposes.

Paramount—“All-America” Silver Medal Winner in 1936. Of triple curled, uniform, dark green foliage. Very choice quality likely to supersede the older varieties.

Hamburg Parsnip Rooted—90 Days. This variety is raised for its roots. Although the leaves are similar to the Plain Parsley, they are not recommended for garnishing, owing to the long period of growth before coming to maturity. The roots can be used for flavoring soup and stews when fresh, or can be stored like other roots and used for Winter.



*Champion Moss
Curled Parsley*

Plain or Single — 60 Days. Used as a pot herb. Leaves dark, flat and plain. Not curled but deeply cut, resembling Hamburg in appearance. More aromatic than the Curled varieties.

What Maturity Figures Mean

Figures indicating the days to maturity follow after the names of the individual varieties. These represent the *average* time required from planting of the seed to harvesting the crop. Weather conditions, soil and localities, however, obviously alter the exact number of days required.

Parsnip

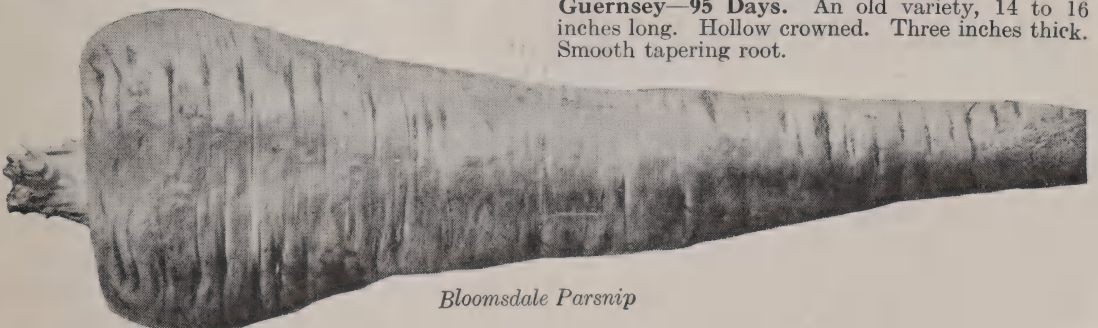
Native of Europe and well-known during the Roman Empire. Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Sow four pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 15 days. One inch high in 22 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

BLOOMSDALE SELECT—This is an unusually fine strain with deeply hollowed crown, clean, smooth white skin, free from side roots. A good length and excellent flavor.

The seed we offer is entirely from our own Blooms-

dale Farm, grown from carefully selected transplanted roots. We do not hesitate to recommend this stock to the most critical grower. Highly recommended to Market Growers.

Hollow Crowned, Student, Sugar or Cup, Guernsey—95 Days. An old variety, 14 to 16 inches long. Hollow crowned. Three inches thick. Smooth tapering root.



Bloomsdale Parsnip

Peas

Peas probably originated in Asia from the Caucasus to Persia. Four pounds of seed will sow 100 yds. of row. From 120 to 180 pounds will sow an acre, depending on whether they are planted in rows or broadcast. Breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 10 days under the most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

First Earlies and Earlyes

Alaska Alcross Strain—56 Days. A green seeded, smooth, extra early. Vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Slender light green foliage, pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, blunt, containing 5 to 8 blue-green, small, slightly pitted to smooth seeds. One of the best extra early Peas in the market, a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once.

American Wonder—60 Days. Dry seed, green, wrinkled. One of the earliest of the wrinkled sorts. Pods of striking form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored Peas. Vine 10 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Very prolific.

Blue Bantam or Peter Pan—65 Days. Laxtonian type, large podded, dwarf variety, vine vigorous, height 16 inches.

Gradus or Prosperity—62 Days. Seed very large, of splendid quality, green cream color. An extra early, large, single podded, wrinkled variety. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pointed, as large as Telephones, showy, same shape as Telephones. Height about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephone, but more yellowish.

First and Best or Morning Star—58 Days. A creamy white seeded extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine 30 to 36 inches. Pods blunt, single, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

Hundredfold — 65 Days. Dry seed is green, flattish and wrinkled. An excellent Laxtonian type. Vine, 18 inches high. Vigorous, dark green, very productive. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches long, containing 8 large dark green Peas.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY—56 Days. A critical gardener wants the best strain in so far as earliness, size of pods, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor and habit of the plant are concerned. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in

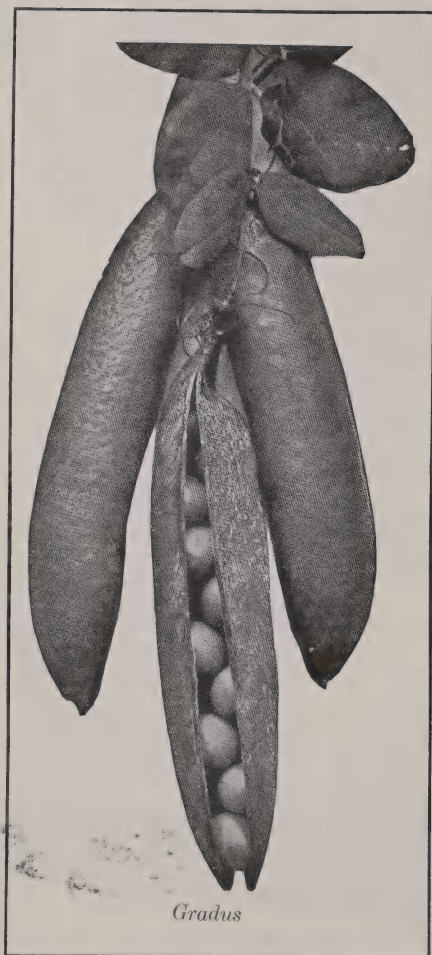
the strain sold as Landreths' Extra Early. The best very early table Pea on the market. This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test for over 100 years. Height of vine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, blunt, containing 5, 6, or 7 medium sized smooth to pitted Peas of excellent quality.

Laxton's Superb or Early Bird—60 Days. Hardy, productive, the earliest, large podded variety, 18 to 20 inches tall. Can be planted very early in the Spring as the Peas are almost smooth, round, green and will withstand the cold, wet weather. A superior quality for an early, large podded Pea, containing 9 or 10 Peas. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches in length and pointed as is Laxtonian.

Laxton's Progress — 64 Days. Dry seed is creamy yellowish green and wrinkled. A good sort for both home and market gardening. The largest podded of this family. Most attractive. Vines dark green, medium coarse, growing 18 inches tall. Pods borne singly, 4 inches long, pointed, slightly curved, well filled with 7 to 9 large green wrinkled Peas.

Little Marvel — 64 Days. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Vine strong, dark green, vigorous, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with a blunt end containing 7 or 8 Peas. A very fine, productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home gardener.

Long Pod Alaska, Ameer or Bountiful — 62 Days. Seed large, green, resembling Alaska, only one-third larger. An extra early Pea of fine quality. Height of vine about 30 to 36 inches. The Peas ripen uniformly, pods about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pointed, somewhat curved, of the Telephone type, containing 7 or 8 Peas. An excellent Pea for market as well as for home or kitchen garden. They possess fine eating qualities.





Laxtonian—One-Half Size

Laxtonian—62 Days. Height of vine about 18 inches. Foliage dark green. Pods dark green, single and broad, slightly curved, pointed, about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine Pea that we know. Anyone who wishes a dwarf vine, large podded, dark green pod will not go amiss by planting this variety.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early—58 Days. One of the earliest and most prolific of all the extra early Peas. It has given good results wherever grown. The vines reach a height of about 30 inches; are robust and bear an abundance of pods. The individual pods measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and are well filled with large, rich, sweet green peas.

Nott's Excelsior—60 Days. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at ends like American Wonder. Vines almost identical to the American Wonder except slightly taller. One of the best early, dwarf, wrinkled sorts. Vines about 15 to 18 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled blunt pods about 3 inches long.

Premium Gem—65 Days. Seed green, wrinkled, often flattened, An admirable, very productive second early. Height of vine, about 20 inches. Pods blunt, about 3 inches long, 5 to 7 Peas in a pod.

Pioneer—65 Days. When this variety was first introduced it differed from Laxtonian only in having a slightly lighter green pod, but at the present time the difference has been lost sight of and today both Peas are identical in every way. One of the largest green telephone shape podded varieties on the market.

Thomas Laxton—65 Days. Seed wrinkled, medium size, cream and green color. Height of vine about 3 feet. Vines darker green than Gradus. Length of pods about 4 inches, containing 6 to 8 large tender Peas, more productive and vigorous than Gradus. Pods single, blunt or square ended, and light green. An early fine productive Pea for Market Gardeners or home use.

World's Record—56 Days. Seed wrinkled, large, cream and green color. Pods are pointed, about 4 inches long, and broad. An early type of the celebrated Gradus, very frequently used as an early Gradus. Height of vine 24 to 30 inches, light green. Fine showy single pods, with 7 or 8 Peas in each. Vines medium heavy. A wonderful early Pea.

Second Earlies and Late

Alderman—76 Days. Telephone type. Pods pointed, dark green, large, average about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from 8 to 10 Peas to a pod. Dark green, coarse vines, very productive. Excellent.

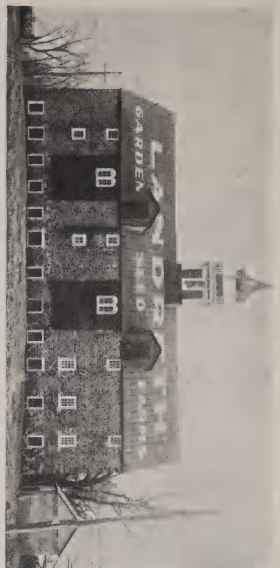
Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone—75 Days. Seed large, light green bluish tinge, wrinkled. Vines light yellowish green, about 20 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephone, only lighter. Stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of the Telephone type.



World's Record

Large White Marrowfat—80 Days. Dry seed, large, round, creamy white, with a white eye. Vines about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of strong growing habits. Pods single, blunt, about 3 inches long.

Flower Seeds, including the SURPRISE GARDEN MIXTURE, are on pages 48 and 49. Grass Seeds are listed on pages 50 and 51. Directions for planting lawns are on page 52.



The old stone barn on Bloomsdale Farms is still in use. Its large beams are fastened with wooden pegs instead of nails. The barn was built in 1807.

GROWING SINCE 1784

DAVID LANDRETH, founder of the D. Landreth Seed Company, was the son of a Northumberland farmer who emigrated from England to America in 1781. Three years later he opened his first business establishment on High Street in Philadelphia. At that time this location was well out in the country although today it is in the very center of the City's business section.

In 1789 David Landreth procured a large tract of land in South Philadelphia where seeds were grown that were sold to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other famous Americans.

In the early 1800's, David Landreth sold seeds from his own retail stores. There were four stores in Philadelphia and a branch was also located in Charleston, South Carolina.



thorities. By Mr. A. B. Buell. May 22.

A fresh IMPORTATION of Choice Garden Seeds,

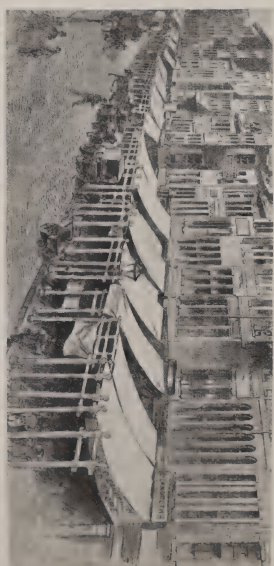
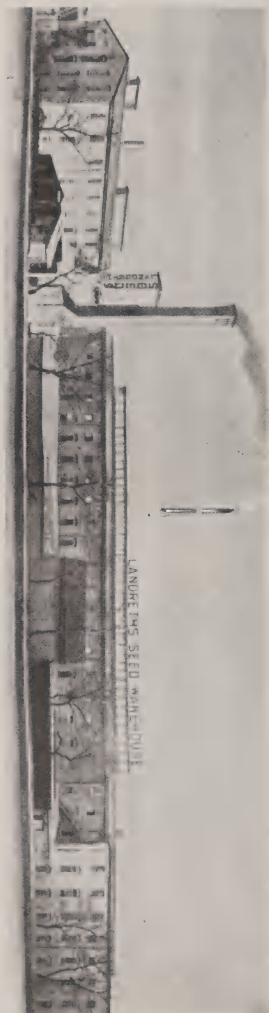
By a Person lately arrived from London, who, from a thorough knowledge of the Gardening Balmeth, hopes to establish himself in or near this city, as a *Nurseryman, Seedman and Florist*, now offers this *Assortment*, as a sample, on very low Terms; they consist of a considerable Variety—Among which are,

R U E early and bell late colliflowers, most of the approved broccoli, red cabbage, with a variety of the other choice kinds, from the earliest head, and in due succession to beans of every curious and valuable kind, true early, London, short top'd, belt falmun and real turnip-rooted radishes, leucites in variety, onions, lettuce, beet, parsnip and carrots, with most other approved kitchen garden feeds; a variety of sweet herbs and a curious collection of bell flower feeds, in small lots of all the foregoing.

The above are now falling by Mr. **WILLIAM WOODHOUSE**, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-street, next door to the Coffee-house, and at lower rates than the common feeds sell in the market. **DAVID LANDRETH**, May 21, 1784

The Landreth nursery and seed business was established in Philadelphia in the Spring of 1784. The first advertisement, reproduced above, offered seeds "in small lot assortments . . . at lower rates than the common seeds sell in the market."

Below: The Landreth Seed Warehouse at Bristol, Pennsylvania, as it appears today. The offices of the Company are also located in this building.



More than a hundred years ago, Landreth's Seed Store was located on Chestnut Street near Third in Philadelphia. This sketch was made in 1885.

158 YEARS OF PROGRESS

THE Philadelphia farm was abandoned in 1847 for a larger and more fertile tract near Bristol, Pennsylvania, which was developed into the famous Bloomsdale Farms which are still in use. The additional seed growing operations of the Company are located in the West, where growing stations and warehouses are operated in several states.

Countless new varieties have been developed by Landreth throughout the long period during which the firm has been in existence which appear in gardens each year in every state of the Union and in many foreign countries.

In 1942, the D. Landreth Seed Co. will continue to produce good seeds because they are essential for good gardens and good gardens are vital for American victory in the present war.



Prince Edward—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, green mixed with cream color. Vine coarse, dark green, 4 to 4½ feet tall. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Pods single, large, pointed, about 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas of the best dark podded Telephone type, showy, exceedingly productive, in our opinion the best of the tall Telephone type on the market today for either kitchen or market gardeners to grow.

Stratagem Improved or Potlach—75 Days. Dry seed, blue-green, slightly pitted. Height of vine about 22 to 26 inches, deep green, very luxurious. Pods of Telephone type, single, about 4 inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas. A great favorite with private gardeners because of its large, handsome pods, which are borne singly and in pairs.

Sutton's Excelsior—65 Days. Seed large, wrinkled, light green, flat. Height of vine about 18 inches, producing exceedingly dark, blunt, straight single pod, containing 6 or 7 large Peas. Very desirable for both private and market gardeners. A very fine variety.

Tall Telephone—Dark Podded—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, creamy green color. Height of vine 4 to 4½ feet, coarse. Pods single, about 5 inches long, dark green, pointed, straight. One of the best late, large podded Peas.

Edible Pods or Sugar Peas

Dwarf Gray Seeded Purple Blossoms—75 Days. Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Of the same habits as Dwarf White Sugar, only producing Peas of a gray mottled appearance, having purple blossoms as the name signifies. The pods, double, light green, curved, are eaten like Snap Beans.

Dwarf Sugar White Blossoms—75 Days. Dry seed is round, smooth and creamy white. Blossoms white. Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Very productive. Pods 2½ inches in length, single and double, well filled with 6 or 7 Peas.

Mammoth or Tall Luscious Sugar—80 Days. Seeds gray mottled, blossoms purple. Height of vine about 5 feet. Vine light green, coarse, similar

in character to the Mammoth Melting Sugar. Pods single, very broad, almost identical to Mammoth Melting, and eaten like a Snap Bean.

Mammoth or Tall Melting Sugar—80 Days. Seeds large, smooth, creamy white. Height of vine about 5 feet. Pods single, very broad, light green, 4 to 5 inches long, blunt, brittle, twisted and puffed, 1½ to 2 inches wide.



Telephone Peas

VITALITY TESTS ARE MADE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BUYER

EVERY season thousands of tests in earth are made in Landreth greenhouses of the germination and vitality of the seeds used in filling orders. Tests are made of each lot of seed at the warehouse in Bristol and are repeated three months later. The results of these tests are noted in a VITALITY BOOK which is always consulted before seeds are shipped. In the tests, seedlings are allowed to reach a height of two inches or more before counting to make doubly sure that all are strong enough to continue growing.



Landreth's Bloomsdale Giant

Pepper

Native of South America. One ounce of seed should produce over a thousand plants in the greenhouse or coldframe. One-half pound of seed sown in the field should provide ample plants for one acre. Seed breaks ground in 11 days. One inch high in 13 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. ★ indicates varieties are also available in Penna. State Certified Seed

Anaheim Chili—100 Days—Hot. The fruits are narrow and long, averaging 1 to 1½ inches wide at the shoulder, and 4 to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to a sharp point.

Bull Nose or Large Bell—120 Days—Hot. The size averages 2½ to 3 inches, with very little tapering, 3 or 4 points.

Bull Nose (Royal King)—120 Days—Sweet. This is identical to Bull Nose Hot in plant and fruit characters but the flesh is sweet.

★**CALIFORNIA WONDER—120 Days—Sweet.** Fruits are borne upright. Medium width and length averaging 3 x 3½ inches, with mostly 4 points. The crown is generally hollow, and the outside of the fruits very smooth. The walls are very thick, and the flesh sweet.

Cheese (Sunnybrook)—110 Days—Sweet. Medium-sized plant, producing many small fruits borne upright. Size is generally 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick. The walls are very thick and the flesh sweet. Used for pickling whole.

Chinese Giant—130 Days—Sweet. Large fruits, mostly 4 x 4 inches with no tapering to the 4 or 5 irregular points. The fruits are very rough and much ribbed, and belly-out at the center like a Chinese lantern. Walls are thin and the flesh sweet.

★**FLORIDA GIANT—130 Days—Sweet.** This selection out of California Wonder is becoming an important variety in the South. The plants are taller and coarser than California Wonder, and the leaves are wider. The fruits are borne upright and are generally wider and longer than California Wonder, otherwise, they are the same.

Golden Bell (Golden Dawn)—120 Days—Sweet. This is a golden Bull Nose, being identical to this variety in type of plant and fruits. The color of the young peppers is very light green, turning to light yellow, then an orange-yellow color as they mature.

Harris' Early Giant—110 Days—Sweet. This variety might be described as an Early Chinese Giant. It is well suited to the most northern states, where Chinese Giant matures too late.

Hungarian Yellow Wax—100 Days—Hot. A small plant, bearing a large number of medium to small red and yellow fruits. Shaped like Anaheim Chili.

★**LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE GIANT—115 Days—Sweet.** Large plants, producing many very large blocky, smooth fruits with medium thick walls. Two All America Judges gave this single plant selection eight points. More prolific and with larger fruits than ordinary stocks of World Beater. A superior new strain.

LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE WONDER—100 Days—Sweet. A miniature plant with an enormous number of medium sized, medium thick fleshed smooth fruits. Two All America Judges gave this variety seven points. As early or earlier than Harris Giant or Windsor A, and is more prolific. The fruits are more desirable in shape than Windsor A, being a block type. Is a single plant selection, a sport out of California Wonder. It is a distinct new variety.

Long Cayenne—100 Days—Hot. Long, thin fruits, averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide x $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, tapering gradually to a single point.

Neapolitan—100 Days—Sweet. Produces many upright small fruits, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide x 3 to 5 inches long, tapering to a single blunt point.

Pimiento (Perfection)—130 Days—Sweet. Produces many fine, medium-sized, pendant fruits in the Southern States as it requires a long growing

season. Fruits about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, tapering gradually to a single blunt point. The walls are thick. Used for canning whole.

Royal King—(see Bull Nose Sweet).

Ruby Giant—(see, World Beater).

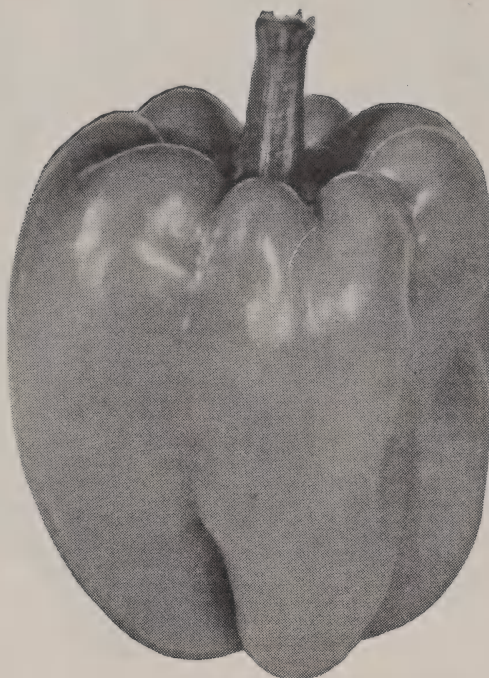
RUBY KING, BLACK'S STRAIN—110 Days—Sweet. Fruit averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to 3 or 4 points. Flesh is fairly thick and sweet. Unsurpassed stock.

Small Cayenne (Small Chili Red)—100 Days—Hot. A small, upright fruited type, size $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, tapering to a sharp point. Very hot. Used for making hot sauces.

Waltham Beauty—100 Days—Sweet. New variety developed at the Waltham Vegetable Field Station in Massachusetts. It produces an abundance of medium-sized, thick fleshed fruits in New England.

Windsor A—100 Days—Sweet. "All-America" Silver Medal 1937. Another new variety developed at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Produces many pendant medium-sized fruits, averaging 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, gradually tapering to 1 to 4 points. The walls are thick.

★**WORLD BEATER—115 Days—Sweet.** The fruits are large, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in size, with very little tapering to the generally 4 points. The flesh is fairly thick.



World Beater



Landreth Bloomsdale Wonder Pepper

Pumpkin

Native of tropical America. Four pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 8 x 8 if planted in the open. Breaks ground in 4 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Brother Jonathan or Green Striped Cashaw—115 Days. Fruit large, bottle shaped, early, with very slight crookneck. Color creamy white, with irregular stripes of green. Flesh light yellow and thick. Average weight about 12 pounds.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom—115 Days. A large, rich, somewhat ribbed, orange yellow, slight oval or cylindrical fruit, flat on end. Very productive. Used extensively for canning. Popular for pies. Average weight about 20 pounds.

Japanese P.e—115 Days. Seed large, marked in an irregular way like Chinese letters. Yellow fleshed, fine quality. Dark green skin. Similar in shape to Cashaw, but not nearly so crooked a neck. Average weight about 10 pounds.

Kentucky Field—110 Days. Prolific variety. Fruit from nearly round to flattened. Pale green to cream, turning to orange yellow. The flesh of Kentucky Field is deep yellow.

LANDRETHS' LARGE CHEESE—108 Days. An excellent kitchen variety. Shape flat like a Cheese box, from which it derived its name, although it is slightly ribbed on edges. Outside color lemon, no stripes. Fine quality and keeper. Often 15 inches across the top and 6 to 7 inches thick. Top and bottom indented. Average weight is 17 pounds.



Landreth Large Cheese

LANDRETHS' YELLOW CASHAW—115 Days. Our stock of this cannot be excelled. It is a mammoth, prolific Pumpkin, frequently weighing 30 pounds, with a very large, full, meaty, curved neck, with the best colored meat to make fine pies. Both outside and inside color very rich cream yellow. No stripes of any kind.

Small Early Sugar or New England Pie—115 Days. This is a very fine, small, sweet, fine grained productive sort for pies. Good keeping qualities. Fruit oval, or globular, flattened at both poles, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed. Flesh a deep rich yellow or orange. Weight 6 to 8 lbs.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—110 Days. Smooth, pear shaped with a slightly crooked neck, white skin slightly mottled with green. Weight about 41 lbs.

Yellow Monster, King of the Mammoth or Potiron—120 Days. This is the largest Pumpkin on the market and in reality is a monster. For many years fruits of this sort have been awarded every prize in State and County Fairs for the largest Pumpkins. It is not only an exhibition sort but is a very profitable variety for raising for stock feeding. Bright lemon in color, mottled with orange. Round with a trace of ribbing. Yellow Monster, King of the Mammoth or Potiron, weighs from 60 to 100 pounds.

Rape or Colewort

DWARF ESSEX—Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. One of the very best plants for pasturing cattle, sheep and swine. Under very favorable conditions the pastures will be ready within six weeks, but in any event, in eight or nine weeks. As rape thrives best in cool weather, plant early in the Spring or late in the Autumn.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Native of Mongolia. Four ounces of seed will produce enough roots for 10 yards of row. Seed breaks ground in 11 days. One inch high in 18 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. It is very easy to grow your own rhubarb roots from seed. Healthy, strong, excellent roots can be grown in one year. The second and succeeding years they will produce an abundance of rhubarb equal to any grown from roots. Roots grown from our seed have never been known to be diseased. Always hardy, and of strong growth. Landreth offers the **Linnaeus** and **Victoria** varieties.

Radish

Radish originally came from the East Indies and has been cultivated in Europe since the 16th Century. Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Six pounds will sow an acre. Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Sow Radish Seed as soon as the ground is in condition to work, or just before the Cherry is in bloom. This is one of the earliest Vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the Spring. Radishes grown on thin soil can never be good. They will be misshapen and tough, the shape largely being influenced by the depth the seed is planted. When planted too deep they usually get too long. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. Radishes which grow slowly are usually tough and hot. In selecting the seed of Radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short tops.

Early Turnip Varieties

Crimson Giant—25 Days. This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter when edible. Tops slightly taller than Scarlet Globe. Crimson in color, of excellent quality.



Early Scarlet Globe

Early Scarlet Globe—23 Days. Roots of this variety are crisp, tender, slightly oval, of a first-class brilliant scarlet color, excellent for early forcing or for outdoor or kitchen garden planting. Most highly recommended and the most popular sort grown. Our stock of this variety cannot be surpassed by any Scarlet Globe on the market. Tops short to medium.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—24 Days. Scarlet in color, smooth skin, round roots 1 inch in diameter, slightly flat, excellent for forcing. Short tops.

French Breakfast—23 Days. Olive shaped or stump rooted. Upper part of bulb bright scarlet, white tipped one-third of the way up from the bottom. An excellent variety for the private garden. About 1½ inches long and ¾ inch in diameter. Short tops with the bulbs growing slightly above ground.

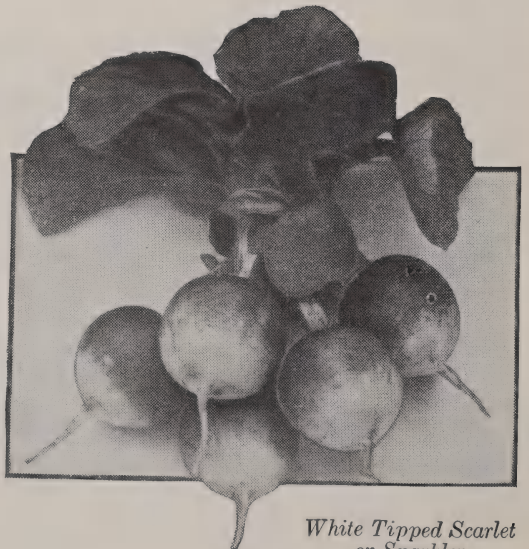
Philadelphia White Box—30 Days. So named because often grown in open frames or boxes. Remains in solid edible condition a long time. Roots white and globe to turnip shaped.

LANDRETHS' 15-DAY SHORT LEAVED EXCEEDINGLY EARLY SCARLET OR SAXA. A fine brilliant scarlet globe-shaped bulb, which has very small tops. A most desirable variety for forcing. We cannot recommend it too highly. It will lead the market in all scarlets, being ready for table use in 15 days from germination. This is a remarkable Radish for indoor culture.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped or Sparkler—25 Days. Extra fine. Small in leaf, early. Flat to globular, with an unusual amount of white on the bottom which often extends one-third to one-half up the bulb, the lower half being white, the upper half bright scarlet; consequently, the contrast in color is showy both on the table and market stand.

Long Rooted Varieties

Chartier or Long Rose—35 Days. Sometimes called Sheppard. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots slim, bright rose color. One inch thick, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length.



*White Tipped Scarlet
or Sparkler*

D. Landreth Seed Co.



Long White Icicle

Cincinnati Market—30 Days. Scarlet. A slim, transparent radish about 6 to 7 inches long. Flesh white, crisp, mild and tender.

Long Scarlet Short Top—35 Days. This is a first-class brilliant scarlet Radish growing 7 to 8 inches long, with a good shoulder and one of the best long scarlet Radishes on the market.

Long White Icicle—30 Days. We consider this the best all-white Long White Radish. They are 5 to 6 inches long, very brittle, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pure white and transparent skin, possessing unsurpassed eating qualities. Mild in flavor.

Strasburg Long White or Hospital—40 Days. Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick at shoulder, tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

Winter Varieties

Celestial White or Chinese Half Long Stump—56 Days. A quick growing variety somewhat resembling Half Long Stump Rooted Carrot in shape, only fuller. Roots are white, 5 to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Does not make bulbs for Spring planting. This is one of the best Winter Radishes known.

China Rose or Scarlet China Winter—58 Days. A fine Winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color four-fifths of the length, remainder white. The roots are cylindrical, blunt at both ends, larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large.

Long Black Spanish—65 Days. Roots 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. Flesh solid, pure white, of good texture. A very hardy Winter Radish.

Round Black Spanish—60 Days. A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned Winter Radish, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh white.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

A Native of South Europe. Four ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Eight pounds will sow an acre. Seed breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 13 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Sandwich Island Mammoth—110 Days. A very superior strain producing smooth, large, vigorous roots, 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Roots similar to a slim Parsnip. Often called "vegetable oyster."

VEGETABLES ARE HIGH IN VITAMIN CONTENT

VEGETABLES are valuable articles of food because of their high vitamin, mineral and water content, their stored sugars, starches and proteins, and the cellulose or "roughage" which aids digestion and promotes general health. The finest vegetables and thus the richest food values are grown from Landreth seeds.





Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach

Spinach

Spinach was first cultivated in Western Asia. Introduced into China before the eighth century. In China it is called Putsai, meaning a vegetable from Persia. The seed was originally all prickly. Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Ten pounds per acre when in rows. Twenty-five pounds to the acre broadcast. Seed breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 12 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Blight Resistant or Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy—45 Days. Developed by the Virginia Truck Experimental Station, Norfolk, Virginia, after many years of careful breeding. It is of the Bloomsdale type. Resistant to mosaic diseases, yellows or blight. It is not adapted to Spring planting as it shoots to seed quickly at that time.

BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING—45 Days. Remains about 8 to 14 days longer in table condition than the main crop, Bloomsdale Reselected, is larger and about 5 days later. Remarkable in the almost total absence of male plants. This selection possesses all the good qualities of the famous Bloomsdale Reselected, from which it is a plant selection made in Holland, the habit of remaining longer in shipping condition after Bloomsdale shoots to Seed, which marks it as a very valuable type.

BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED DARK GREEN—40 Days. Sometimes called Norfolk Savoy. The Landreths introduced and named this general type in 1826. Since then it has become a standard and now appears in all catalogs in the United States and is equally well known in Europe. No Spinach is so well known as this variety and we are perfectly safe

in saying that five times as much of this is sold and planted in the United States, as any other variety. The leaves are twisted, blistered or savoyed, and a glossy dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances. This Seed may be sown in the Autumn or as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit. Spinach, when planted south of New York City, stands out all Winter and during the various open spells throughout the Winter can be cut and sent to market as a green vegetable; very valuable in this respect.

Giant Nobel or Gaudry—50 Days. "All-America" Silver Medal 1933. An erect, strong growing, long standing sort of the Flanders type. Leaves large, unusually broad, firm, and thick. Arrow shaped with a rounded top. Light green to yellowish green in color, smooth and the largest of any Spinach. The most desirable of all the Long Standing types for those who do not favor a savoy leaf. Slow to shoot or bolt to seed.

King of Denmark—50 Days. An intermediate, long-standing, heat resistant variety, hardy, vigorous growing, spreading in habit, inclined to grow flat on the ground, leaves large, long, broad.

New Zealand Spinach—70 Days. Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit from other Spinach—it is not a Spinach, though used as a Spinach. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. Plants remain in edible condition from July until killed by frost. A sort to "cut and come again."

Old Dominion Spinach—45 Days. A long Standing Blight Resistant Savoy which has the long standing qualities of the King of Denmark,

and is as dark green as the Bloomsdale types. Leaves well savoyed and well rounded as the other varieties of Bloomsdale. It is quite an improvement over the Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy.

Special Summer Savoy Spinach—48 Days. "All-America" Bronze Medal 1937. Is a new type of Long Standing Bloomsdale Savoy. Is later by about three days than Bloomsdale Long Standing Savoy but stands about one week longer before bolting. Leaves are more crumpled or blistered than Long Standing Bloomsdale and darker green than Bloomsdale Long Standing

Summer and Winter Squash

Of American origin. Three ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row. Use three to four pounds per acre. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Summer Varieties

Benning's or Green Tinted Bush—48 Days. An early greenish colored scalloped squash of excellent quality. Similar to White Bush in shape and manner of growth, with somewhat thicker, smaller fruits. A true non-running squash.

Cocozelle or Italian Green Striped—70 Days. A compact bush vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe, about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 thick. When young, dark green, afterwards changing to alternate stripes of green and gold. Excellent for frying like eggplant.

Early Prolific Straightneck—50 Days. A small Straightneck with smooth, creamy fruit. A heavy early yielder of excellent quality and a valuable shipper.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan—52 Days. The Cymbling of the South, sometimes called Patty Pan. Listed by us for over 100 years. The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 8 to 10 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on sides.

Giant Summer Crookneck—60 Days. A large fruited selection of the old-time Golden Summer Crookneck. Fruit averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts, color a deep orange. When young, a very good slicer and excellent fried.

Golden Summer Crookneck—50 Days. Similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except earlier and smaller. The most used of all Summer Squashes.

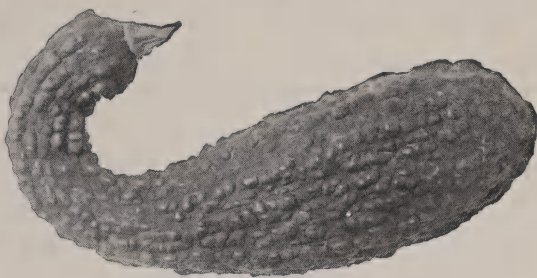
Mammoth Straightneck—60 Days. A selection of the Giant Summer Crookneck. It is the same in all respects except that the neck is straight.

Zucchini Black—70 Days. Similar in all respects to Cocozelle except shorter; skin darker. 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter.

Winter or Running Varieties

Boston Marrow—95 Days. A meaty or thick fleshed, very productive variety for canning. Fruits keep weeks after the vines have been killed by frost. Color of skin bright orange, shading to lighter color. Flesh deep orange, thick, firm.

Delicious Green—90 Days. In shape, a medium sized Hubbard. Shell not thick, but hard and strong; color, usually dark green, sometimes light and mottled. Bright yellow, fine grained, thick flesh.



Golden Summer Crookneck

Hubbard Blue—95 Days. An early blue skinned Hubbard of excellent quality.

Hubbard Golden or Red—92 Days. Similar in shape to the Green Hubbard, only earlier and smaller. Skin usually warted, of a fine orange-red color except for a slight tinge of green at blossom end. Flesh deep orange. A fine keeper.

Hubbard Improved or Green—95 Days. A very popular Squash, pointed at both ends. Skin dark green to bronze, slightly marked with orange. Flesh is a bright yellow orange; tough rind. An excellent keeper, sometimes lasting until Spring.

Hubbard Warty—95 Days. Identical to the old form of Hubbard, except a trifle larger. Covered with warts. Some prefer it to smooth types.

Mammoth Chili—96 Days. The largest Squash in cultivation, often reaching a weight of 100 pounds. Fruit long and pointed at blossom end. Very showy, skin bronze, mottled, flesh thick.

Table Queen, Acorn or Des Moines—55 Days. Length 6 to 8 inches, 3 inches in diameter. About 2 pounds. Trailing habit. Deep green turning to orange; fruit ribbed; skin smooth. As it ripens use frequently. Desirable for home and shipping.

Sunflower

Mammoth Early Russian—The seed can be sown from early Spring until July, depending upon the time the crop is wanted. Drill in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, then thin the plants one to every 12 or 15 inches.

Swiss Chard

Large Ribbed (Dark Green)—**60 Days.** Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had and often is tough and stringy. The Chard, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and will be found a most agreeable dish. One of the best vegetables, the green foliage used like Spinach, the thick-leaved stems cooked like Celery. The roots of this plant are not good for edible purposes.

Lucullus—**60 Days.** Stalks pure white and thick as Rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. The tops cook like Spinach and the stems like Celery. Cultivation same as Beet.

White Ribbed—**60 Days.** Large smooth leaves of thick texture. Grown mostly for the heavy, tender main ribs. Foliage may be used like Spinach.



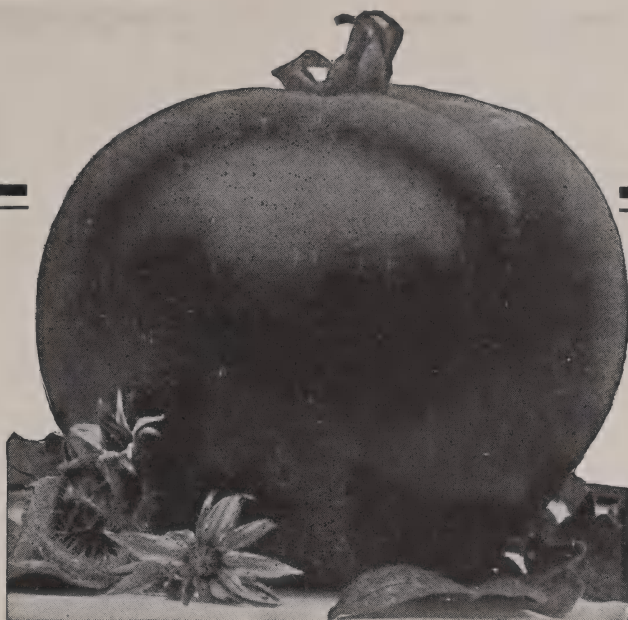
Lucullus Swiss Chard

HIGHEST SCORING TOMATO GROWER USES LANDRETH SEEDS

PRACTICALLY all of the Pennsylvania cannery tomatoes are sold on grade and the grower who had the highest scoring crop last year was John Tomlinson of Oxford Valley in Bucks County. His crop was rated eighty-six per cent Number One.

Mr. Tomlinson's fourteen and a half acres were planted with D. Landreth Seed Company's Pennsylvania Certified Rutgers Tomato Seed, which had been started in cold frames and then replanted when ready for the field.

Production of cannery tomatoes has made tremendous advance in Pennsylvania during the last few years. The ten-year average acreage from 1929 to 1938 was about 9,000, while the average for 1939 and 1940 was a little over 18,000. Yields per acre have increased from a ten-year average of 4.5 to 7.4 tons for 1939 and 5.7 tons for 1940.



*Certified
Marglobe*

Tomato

One ounce of seed should produce 2000 plants in the greenhouse or coldframe. One-quarter pound of seed sown in the field should produce ample plants for 1 acre. Tomato plants should be hardened before setting in the field. This is best accomplished by withholding water a few days previous to moving them to the field. An average production of fruits is 7 tons per acre, but it is not uncommon for tomato growers to produce 10 to 20 tons per acre when they plant our Pennsylvania Certified Tomato Seed. In purchasing Landreth's Pennsylvania Grown Tomato Seed, the buyer is certain of the absolute purity of what he buys. Every crop is produced from seed saved from hand-selected fruits of the preceding year, every one of the fruits being closely inspected and approved as to shape, color and internal structure. What is more important, the only fruits saved are from vines of approved type, vigor, yield qualities, and freedom from disease.

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR VARIETIES OF TOMATOES, WE HAVE PLACED A STAR ★ BEFORE EACH VARIETY OF WHICH WE HAVE CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED AND CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED. THE REGULAR VARIETIES DO NOT HAVE A STAR ★

Red Varieties

Beefsteak or Crimson Cushion—115 Days. Large coarse plants producing very large flat, somewhat rough tomatoes. A favorite with home gardeners who want mild flavored, large fruits.

★**LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE EARLY No. 2 —95 Days.** A new Landreth introduction for 1939. It is a single plant selection from the Second Early Group, and received fifteen points from three of the All America Vegetable Judges. The plants are small and open, and produce an abundance of large ovate, solid fruits with deep red internal and external color. Excellent for early market or canning in the Northern States. Uniform and prolific.

Landreth's Bloomsdale Late No. 200—120 Days. Selected as a single plant in the Late Group, this new 1939 introduction can be grown only in the South or where the growing season is very long. Having a large, coarse plant, it should be fertilized lightly. The fruits are very large, smooth, dark red in color and very solid, and somewhat flattened. It received nine points from two A. A. S. Judges. Can be used for late canning and market.

★**LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE MIDSEASON No. 157—100 Days.** Selected as a single plant many years ago, it has continued to produce an enormous number of very uniform, smooth, globular, solid, dark red fruits of medium size. One very enthusiastic Judge said, "Just as firm as an apple. You can drop it off a table and it does not even crack. A splendid shipper and canner."

★**LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE SELF TOPPER No. 89—95 Days.** An outstanding single plant selection in the Self Topper Group. A miniature plant with an enormous crop of globular, deep red, solid, medium sized fruits. Uniform and prolific. Good for canning and market in Northern States.

★**BONNY BEST—100 Days.** The fruits of this old favorite are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened when they attain large size. Our strain has been selected for heavy yield. In a test at Pennsylvania State College recently, Landreth's Certified Bonny Best produced the highest yield of marketable fruits of the 10 varieties in the Second Early Group, and the largest average size of fruits.

BREAK O'DAY—95 Days. The vines of this variety are very open growing and somewhat resemble Earliana in appearance. It is quite resistant to disease. The fruits are medium to large in size and quite closely resemble the Marglobe as to shape.

★**CHALK'S JEWEL—100 Days.** A splendid early sort for market and canning in the North.

Dwarf Stone—110 Days. A red fruited dwarf type of plant.

Earliana—90 Days. This variety is used by market gardeners for a first early. It produces an abundance of medium-sized fruits on a small vine.

★**GREATER BALTIMORE—105 Days.** A main crop of midseason variety grown in the South and the Middle West. It is earlier than the Stone types, and therefore may produce a more satisfactory crop for you. Our strain of Greater Baltimore has been carefully plant-selected for large sized fruits and for good red internal color and solid structure. The vines are vigorous and healthy.

★**GROTHEN'S RED GLOBE—95 Days.** A variety of the Break O'Day type developed in Florida. The vines have long stems like Break O'Day, but the leaflets are somewhat larger, and more abundant. The vines stand up better and therefore protect the fruit from sunscald. The fruits are globe-shaped, as large or larger than Break O'Day, and with better external color. The internal structure is very solid and meaty, and of a darker red color than Break O'Day described above.

★**ILLINOIS PRIDE—115 Days.** In tests here at Bristol, Illinois Pride has shown more wilt resistance than any other variety in the late Stone Group. The fruits are large and solid, being slightly flattened in shape, and with dark red outside and inside color. The vines are dark green color, with broad leaves and heavy stems. Fruits are fairly smooth con-

sidering the large size of the tomatoes. Developed by Dr. W. A. Huelsen of the Illinois Experiment Station.

★**INDIANA BALTIMORE—110 Days.** This splendid strain of Baltimore was developed for the Mid-west. It is about a week later than Greater Baltimore, the plants are slightly larger and coarser, but the fruits are about the same size and shape.

★**JOHN BAER—100 Days.** A second early tomato used extensively in New York State. It is similar to a large Chalk's Jewel or Bonny Best.

★**THE LANDRETH—100 Days.** This variety is our own selection and is an improvement on the vast majority of those in the second early group. The fruits are large and solid. The external and internal color is a deep red, making it a good early canning tomato used extensively in New York. The fruits are firm, and of good grade, and the vines are heavy and exceedingly healthy.

LANDRETHS' RED ROCK—115 Days. This is a splendid late variety for canning. Plants and fruits are large and of good quality.

Landreth's Sunrise—95 Days. One of our own improvements in the Earliana Group. Fruits are good color and size, and smoother than regular strains of Earliana. Vines are robust and healthy.

★**MARGLOBE—100 Days.** Landreth's Strain of Marglobe is a vast improvement over the original stock, and has been perfected by individual plant selections. The fruits are globular in shape, deep red color and have solid internal structure. Landreth's Marglobe is most productive, yielding well over 10 tons per acre in many sections of the country. The vines are robust and as wilt-resistant as any variety we have ever seen. We recommend the Marglobe for market gardeners, home gardeners and canners. The seed which we offer is all grown by us in our own fields and they are an improved strain of the original stock obtained from the late Dr. Pritchard.

*The
Landreth
Tomato*



Pear Shaped Red—100 Days. Small fruits shaped like a pear.

Plum Shaped Red—100 Days. 2 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, the shape of a plum.

★**PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER—95 Days.** "All-America" Gold Medal 1933. The plants of Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) are comparatively small, the leaves and stems a little coarser than those of Earliana. The vines are branching and fairly short, the tips ending in clusters of fruit or leaflets, thus giving it the name of "Topper." The fruits are medium in size and globular or slightly flattened at the blossom end. Features of this variety, which strongly appeal to canners, are its dark red interior, as well as exterior color, and its extreme solidity. Another strong point in its favor as a canning tomato, is its large yield of ripe fruit on rich soil over a short picking period: In a recent test at Pennsylvania State College, Landreth's Certified Pritchard produced the highest yield per acre of the 5 strains tested, the highest percentage of marketable fruits, and the largest average size of fruits.

★**RUTGERS—100 Days.** Introduced by Prof. Schermerhorn of The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was developed by crossing Marglobe with the J. T. D. The Rutgers produces a rather large plant with thick stems and large leaflets, somewhat larger in all respects than Marglobe. On good, rich land, heavy applications of

nitrogen should not be made, for Rutgers is a strong grower. The natural abundance of foliage serves as ample protection from sunscald of the fruits when light, sandy soils are used.

The fruits are somewhat larger than Marglobe, and about the same size as Break O'Day. Being larger than Marglobe, they tend to flatten out more than this variety, not being quite as globe-shaped. The external color is dark red. The internal structure is as good as our Marglobe or Break O'Day, having thick outer and inner walls, and very small seed cavities. The internal color is darker red than Marglobe. Rutgers is recommended to the canner, the market gardener and the home gardener. In recent tests at Pennsylvania State College, Landreth's Certified Rutgers produced the highest marketable yield per acre of the 4 strains in the test, and the largest average size of fruits. In Texas, Landreth's strain of Rutgers is the most outstanding introduction in recent years.

★**RUTGERS (Early Strain)—95 Days.** In our tests in 1938, Early Rutgers had a little smaller plant than regular Rutgers, and not as much foliage. The fruits mature about a week earlier. The size and shape of the fruits, however, are about the same in both sorts.

★**STONE—115 Days.** The standard late variety for all purposes. Plants are large, and produce large, flat fruits with good color and solid interior structure.

Pennsylvania State Tomato Seed Certification Requirements

Tomato Stock Seed—Before any variety can even be entered for certification in Pennsylvania, stock seed from carefully selected and staked plants must be saved the year previous to certification. D. Landreth Seed Co. goes further than that, as our stock seed is saved from carefully staked plants at least *two years previous to certification*, and seed from those staked plants proved by test a year in advance of certification. Only the very best tested strains are used for growing our fields for certification.

Field Inspection—Advanced Plant Pathologist K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and Dr. Warren Mack of Pennsylvania State College, accompanied by the breeder for D. Landreth Seed Co., inspect all our tomato fields before the first pickings are made. At least one more field inspection is necessary and sometimes one or two after that before these two inspectors are satisfied that the fields are up to the high standards required. During these inspections the fields are rated for vigor, and the plants and fruits are carefully examined for disease and trueness to type, whole fields being discarded if they do not meet the very strict requirements.

Inspection of Equipment—The seed saving machines are inspected, and the processes of washing and drying of the seed are checked.

Germination Tests—Samples of certified tomato seed are taken by Inspector Lauer direct from the bagged stocks. These are tested for germination at Harrisburg and certificates issued to our Company.

Certification Stickers—The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues pink certification stickers which we paste on each package of Certified and Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed. These stickers state that the tomato seed in the package was inspected and certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We guarantee the seed to be part of that inspected and passed in accordance with the Pennsylvania rules and regulations for the certification of tomato seed.

Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed

The demand for Crown Picked Tomato Seed has been so great that we have previously been unable to fill the orders for it. We now have Crown Picked Seed of all the certified tomato varieties listed. For Crown Picked Seed only the first or crown clusters of fruits are used. Some growers claim that crown picked seed is plumper and therefore produces earlier fruits the following year than the seed from later pickings.



Certified Rutgers Tomato

Pink or Purple Varieties

Dwarf Champion—110 Days. This is a late tomato of the dwarf or upright, potato leaf type.

June Pink—90 Days. Is a pink Earliana—see Earliana for description.

Glovel or Pink Marglobe—100 Days. A new U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tomato created by crossing Pink Globe with Marvel. Medium sized, globular fruits on a medium sized vine.

★**GULF STATE MARKET (Louisiana Strain)—100 Days.** This superior strain developed by Dr. Julian Miller of L. S. U., is better than most other pink varieties on the market. It has some resistance to wilt generally not found in pink sorts. The plants are robust and produce an abundance of medium to large ovate to globe-shaped fruits.

★**LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE (Landreths' Strain)—100 Days.** This variety has a large, coarse vine. The fruits are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened and very large when mature. Our strain of this variety is a distinct improvement on the old Pink Globe variety; in fact Landreths' strain of Livingston's Globe tomato can take the place of any of the old pink or purple varieties of tomatoes that are now grown.

Oxheart—118 Days. This is a very late tomato with long, thin vines and light foliage. The fruits are enormous in size, the shape of a beef heart, and with such a solid internal structure that there is very little room left for seed. The flavor is very mild and sweet which is preferred by some people to the more acid flavors.

Ponderosa or Brimmer—115 Days. The foliage of this variety is large and very spreading. The fruits are large and flattish round in shape, somewhat irregular and a rough exterior. Some call this variety "Beefsteak." Since the internal structure is very solid, Ponderosa is favored by many as a home garden variety.

Yellow Varieties

Golden Queen or Trophy—100 Days. The foliage of this variety is similar to Ponderosa. The fruits are medium to large in size, flattish round in shape. If one prefers a mild, sweet flavored tomato, this is just the variety.

Pear-Shaped Yellow—100 Days. Small yellow fruit shaped like a pear.

Plum-Shaped Yellow—100 Days. Same as plum-shaped red in every particular except in color.

A Newly Developed Tomato for '42

Ideal for Both Canning and Marketing

PAN AMERICAN TOMATO—67 to 75 Days. An entirely new tomato developed from a cross between Marglobe and the Red Currant tomato of Peru. More resistant to Fusarium Wilt than any other variety. Vine, foliage and fruit of the Marglobe type. Needs no irrigation. Earlier than the Marglobe. Fruits globular, bright scarlet, outer and inner walls very thick. Heavy yielder. No other tomato variety is more suitable for canning and marketing. Can safely be planted in soils infested with Fusarium Wilt. It has the highest recommendation of all authorities on tomato.

Turnip

Native probably of Great Britain and Northern Europe. Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Three pounds will sow an acre. Matures for table in 60 to 90 days, according to variety and season. Breaks ground in 4 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for the most successful Turnip drilling to obtain good roots for Winter use.

White Fleshed Sorts

Cow Horn or Long White Green Crowned—80 Days. This cut leaf variety is a pure white, except a dash of green in the crown. Roots sometimes 15 inches long. Is a large cropper. In shape it is very much like a long carrot, only it is blunt at the point and very often has a slight crook.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—50 Days. This is a very early flat strap leaf Turnip with a red or purple crown. Used for cattle feeding and extensively for the table. Root flat, about 2 inches in diameter, flesh white.

Early Flat White Dutch—50 Days. This Turnip is very early and resembles the Early Flat Red or Purple Top in most respects except that the roots or bulbs are all white.

Early Snowball—50 Days. The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. A small white globe, very quick in its growth and highly recommended.

Extra Early Red or Purple Top Milan—40 Days. This and the White Milan are the earliest Turnips in cultivation. Similar but earlier than Purple Top.

Extra Early White Milan—40 Days. Identical to the Red Top Milan, except in the color of the top. It is used quite extensively for forcing. Similar but earlier than the White Flat Dutch.

Jersey Lily—65 Days. Very similar to White Egg, but longer, and not so early; flesh of excellent quality.

Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe—60 Days. This most popular variety is a large sized, rapid grower, attractive in appearance. Purplish red above ground, bulbs large, two thirds white, globe shaped, smooth with a fine tap root, fine grained flesh. The roots when about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, are the best size for edible condition. This is the most popular, most largely used of all varieties.

Pomeranian White Globe—70 Days. Shape round, large, solid, pure white, smooth, quick in growth for a large turnip. Productive, often 30 to 40 tons to the acre; extensively used for stock feeding as well as for table; popular in the South.

White Egg—60 Days. A sort forming oval roots the shape of an egg, in an incredibly short period after sowing. Roots are medium size, flesh very white, firm and sweet.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Aberdeen or Yellow Scotch—70 Days. This Turnip is highly recommended for cattle. Roots yellow with green top, flesh yellow.

AMBER GLOBE GREEN CROWNED—70 Days. This we introduced in 1863; it is almost indispensable in every household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding, produc-

tive and an excellent keeper. It is the best yellow fleshed Turnip on the market. Roots are large with green tops and globular shaped. The skin is yellow, except at the top, which is green. The flesh is light yellow, of fine texture and very sweet when cooked.

Amber Globe Red Crowned—70 Days. A Bloomsdale selection from the older Green Crowned Amber Globe. The same in every respect as the Green except it has an outside red crown.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—60 Days. Cut leaved, small tops, an excellent fine texture, smooth-skinned, early orange and yellow fleshed.

Winter Turnips for Greens

Dixie Land—50 Days. A Turnip for winter greens. Produces large foliage of light blue-green color. An exceedingly good variety. Roots, however, are not good for eating, only the top.

Seven Top or Southern Prize—50 Days. Used entirely for greens and salad. It may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. Very hardy. In the Spring, in the Southern States, it yields an abundant foliage for boiling with cured meat, is in much demand. It is principally cultivated in the Southern States.

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage—55 Days. It produces an abundance of tender delicately flavored leaves, and later a full crop of very tender Turnips, closely resembling Early White Flat Dutch. Is a very rapid grower. The leaves as greens, being ready fully as early as any of the Turnips for greens. After the leaves are cut the roots form rapidly, reaching maturity almost as early as Flat Dutch.

Rutabaga

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE—90 Days. The Bloomsdale Swede is the parent of all neckless Rutabaga, called by some Improved Long Island Swede, quite wonderful in its fine breeding. It is a yellow globular or ovoid shaped Rutabaga, large size, the finest texture and flavor, a rich, creamy yellow, with a purple top. A good keeper. The best of the Rutabagas.

Budlong, Breadstone or Sweet German—90 Days. A white fleshed Rutabaga, stump rooted.

LANDRETHS' IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW FLESHED or Long Island Swede—90 Days. A hardy, oval-rooted sort, a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow, with a purple crown. Grown largely by market gardeners for table use.

LANDRETHS' PARTICULAR—90 Days. This remarkable stock is grown by us on our Bloomsdale Farm. It is absolutely free from neck, solid, sweet, tender, with a good purple top, excellent yellow flesh, and a fine shaped bulb. The gem for Market Gardens.

FLOWER SEEDS

Because of conditions in Europe, from whence many of the finest flower seeds were imported in former years, we are listing in our 1942 catalogue only some of the popular varieties that can be raised with outstanding assurance on American soil. The seeds on this and the following page are grown for us by the most reliable seed growers. As the originator of the Zinnia in this country, we especially recommend our unsurpassed strain. Particularly noteworthy, also, are the seeds in the Landreth Surprise Garden Annual Mixture and the Dwarf Double Gem Mixed Nasturtium packets.



Surprise GARDEN MIXTURE

ANNUALS

NORMAL GERMINATION: 8 TO 10 DAYS

A COMPLETE GARDEN OF 26 VARIETIES

GROWN FROM ONLY ONE

10c PACKET

A choice blending of annual flowers, ideal to brighten an unsightly corner. May be broadcast, or planted in rows. It is so balanced as to give a continuous bloom all season. The seeds in the Surprise Garden Mixture are excellent for children's gardens.

Surprise GARDEN MIXTURE
(26 VARIETIES OF ANNUALS) - - 10c PER PACKET

ASTERS

(*Callistephus*)

Normal germination, 5-10 days

Crego's Giant Branching Comet—This class, also known as "Ostrich Plume," is without doubt the most popular variety grown. The flowers have long shaggy petals, suggesting a Chrysanthemum, and often are curled and interlaced. Blooms mid-summer. 2 feet. (Wilt resistant.)

Early Queen of the Market—The best early among the Asters. Habit branching. Flowers double and nearly round. Plants 18 inches high and very productive. Ten days earlier than any other. (Wilt resistant.)

MARIGOLDS

(*Tagetes*)

Normal germination, 5-10 days

French Dwarf Double Mixed (Monarch Strain)—"All-America" Silver Medal 1934. Dwarf compact growth with tight double flowers, in a large color-range, which includes combinations of orange, bronze, yellow and mahogany. 10 inches. Better if started indoors.

Legion of Honor or Dwarf Brownie—About 6 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers single, brilliant gold with maroon blotching. Is quite late, but remains in bloom until frost. Best started indoors.

LANDRETHS' NASTURTiums

Normal germination, 8-10 days. "Black Bugs" may be kept off Nasturtiums by placing an ordinary camphor ball every 6 inches along the row. This should be done when plants are about 2 inches tall.

Special Double Novelties

Double Sweet-Scented Nasturtiums
Originator's Stock Only

Dwarf Double Gem Mixed—Compact ball-shaped plants in splendid colors. Free-flowering and sweet-scented.

Golden Gleam Double—"All-America" Gold Medal in 1933. A bouquet of these golden-yellow flowers distinctly double in form, will fill a room with delightful fragrance, in addition to being a treat to the eye. Late planting is best. Needs considerable moisture to bloom really well.

Scarlet Gleam Double—Gold Medal winner for 1935. Flowers of an intense fiery-orange-scarlet, and of very large size, held well above the foliage and of more pronounced fragrance than its parent, Golden Gleam Double. This variety needs a good deal of moisture for best blooming.

Glorious Gleam Double Hybrids—Silver Medal for 1935. These Nasturtiums are the result of a "cross" between the famous Golden Gleam Double, and the old-fashioned singles. Glorious flowers of salmon, golden-yellow, orange-scarlet, cerise, cream-yellow, orange, crimson, and gold flushed with scarlet combine with the fresh green foliage. Stems are long, and bear flowers well above the leaves. Sweet scented. Like cool nights and considerable water.

Dwarf Single Nasturtiums

The Dwarf Sorts are adapted for beds and borders. 8 to 15 inches.

Landreths' Dwarf Single Mixed—A mixture of the best dwarf varieties, producing an agreeable effect.

These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in a moderately poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white. They are very effective when planted in borders and bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Sow where wanted to bloom, and thin out to 4 inches apart. **One ounce sows 30 feet of single row.** Native from Mexico to Chile.

Tall Single Nasturtiums

Climbing 4 to 5 feet high

Landreths' Tall Single Mixed—A combination of the best tall varieties.

LANDRETHS' FAMOUS SWEET PEAS

Normal germination, 15-20 days

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, quarter-ounce of seeds for two yards of row; cover one inch deep. There are approximately 340 seeds to the ounce.

Culture: Sweet Peas are quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the Spring, or late in the Fall. They thrive best in heavily fertilized ground, and need considerable water on warm days. Best results are obtained by sowing in the Fall, where Winters are not too severe, as with the resulting deep roots, the season of blooming is greatly length-

ened. Sweet Peas do best when trained on trellises made of string. They should be thinned to about 8 inches apart in rows, while the rows should be 3½ feet apart. If planting in Spring, and space permits, it is advisable to make several sowings, about one week apart so as to provide for longer flowering season. Develop best only with a rainy season or with extensive watering. Keep seed pods clipped.

Early Flowering Spencers Mixed—Very popular with florist for greenhouse culture. In great demand through southern states. Planted in open ground the same time as summer flowering Spencers, they flower fully four weeks earlier. Becoming increasingly popular among home gardeners everywhere. Planted for winter bloom in greenhouses.

Summer Flowering Spencers Mixed—Spencer Sweet Peas are the finest type of Sweet Peas in existence. All varieties in this mixture are well blended from the purest white to deepest maroon.

ZINNIAS

Normal germination, 5-10 days.

The Landreths, who introduced the Zinnia from Mexico to commercial use more than 140 years ago, feel that their strain is unsurpassed by that of any seedsmen. All our seed is California-grown, under the most careful supervision of experts.

Blooms from July to frost. Seeds can be planted in the open or sown indoors and the young plants transplanted if desired. Will grow anywhere and stand rough treatment. Immune to disease. Very ornamental and satisfactory as a cut flower. Plant in July to get the largest and best flowers.

Giant Dahlia Flowered

3-4 ft.

(Awarded a Gold Medal by The Royal Horticultural Society of England.) A new race of this attractive flower. Blooms measure about 4 inches in depth and, under very favorable conditions, will reach 7 inches in diameter. They closely resemble Dahlias in appearance, and are the most popular variety we grow. They are best for bedding purposes.

Bloomsdale Gold Medal Mixture

California Giants

3 to 4 ft.

(Giant Mammoth)

The symmetrical flowers of this variety are large and very pleasing. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia type, giving the effect of a neater, flatter center, thus serving to accentuate the great size of the flower. Better for cutting than the Dahlia Flowered type, as the stems are longer.

Bloomsdale Finest Mixed

Improved Double Lilliput or Pompon

12 to 15 Inches

This charming strain is daily becoming more popular. Dwarf and very bushy, it is the ideal bedding variety. Extremely double and almost ball-shaped flowers, in color tones not usually found in other types. The daintiness of its large number of tiny flower-heads (1½ in.) makes it particularly desirable for cutting.

Bloomsdale Mixed

Double Giants Mixed

3 ft.

Improved Grandiflora Robusta



A Typical Lawn Grown From Landreth Grass Seed

D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

LAWN GRASS SEED



LANDRETH LAWN SEED is a carefully blended mixture of lawn grasses which grow year after year and acquire a rich emerald green early in the Spring, retaining it until late in the Fall. It is necessary to plant the right kind of grass seed to acquire the lawn you desire. White Dutch Clover will be included unless the customer requests it be omitted. These mixtures are carefully selected and imported from the finest growing districts in this and other countries. They are guaranteed entirely free of Fall or crab grass seed and are thoroughly re-cleaned by modern machinery. With proper maintenance the perennial grasses of which these mixtures consist will grow stronger and more beautiful with succeeding years, thus proving cheaper in the end than the cheapest of other mixtures. Experienced groundsmen and many of the most famous institutions in all parts of America that are known and admired for their outstanding turf buy only **LANDRETH MIXTURES** composed of **GRASSES OF PROVEN QUALITY**. We recommend Landreth Never Die as being the best mixture for general purpose and conditions.

*Grass Seed Which Is Fresh and Clean and Free of
Weed Seeds Is Cheapest in the End*

There is no greater asset to any building than a well-kept lawn. Cheap mixtures are composed of annual grasses which are hard to cut and must be planted so often that they become expensive. Most produce weeds, and no end of work, money and time are required for their elimination. Landreth Lawn Grass Seed contains only the best fancy, re-cleaned grasses.

In most localities grass seed is planted from March until the end of June and from the 15th of August until the first killing frost. A bushel of Landreth Lawn Grass Seed officially weighs 20 pounds, but in reality will be heavier. All of Landreth Lawn Seed is sold under seal. It is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound boxes, with directions on how to plant. It is also sold in 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. Every container has a complete record of the analysis and contents of the mixture.

Lawn Grass Mixtures

(Ask for Prices on Individual Grasses Not Listed)

Superior Bent Mixture—Containing the famous Creeping Bent Seed, this lawn mixture is recommended where something outstanding is desired. Only grasses which grow year after year are used and Clover may be inserted, or not, according to the customer's desire.

Fairmount Park—A well-known formula of tested durability producing a heavy, thick turf and a good sod throughout the growing season.

Evergreen—This is a quick growing mixture, free of noxious Weed Seeds and low in Inert Matter. You will be pleased with its results.

New York Park—Sold by Landreth for many years. Entirely satisfactory for a low price seed.

Popular—Very quick growing—satisfactory for the price. Composed mostly of Annual Grasses but free from weeds.

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*)—60 lbs. per bu. Used extensively for lawns. We recommend in using this as pasture to include some perennial grass. Supply limited due to European war. Perennial.

Special Purpose Formulas

Shady Place—If possible, plant this mixture very early in the Spring or late in the Autumn for best results. There is no such thing as a cheap genuine shade mixture, although some cheap grasses are offered as so-called shady.

Terrace or Embankment—Grasses with deep roots which are particularly drought resistant are necessary for the successful growing of grass on hillsides. If possible, protect with cloth after planting to prevent washing from rains until grass is established.

Cemetery Mixture—A specially designed blend of grasses containing a large proportion of Fescue which has proven successful in the sun and shade and withstands drought.

Pasture—Contains seed producing permanent, dense and deep-rooted turf and clover of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality.

FOR AN OUTSTANDING LAWN, PLANT—

Never Die Lawn Seed

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MIXTURES ON THE MARKET

LANDRETH NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is composed of grasses which come to life each Spring and produce luxuriant turf year after year if occasionally fed with bone meal or some other complete fertilizer. It is a carefully blended mixture of perennial grasses which acquire a rich emerald green early in the season, retaining this color until late Fall.

NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound cartons and in 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. Cartons and bags are sealed for your protection so that you may be sure of getting the genuine Landreth officially tested grasses.

Athletic Seed Mixtures

Tennis and Golf

Landreth's Ruffwear—This mixture contains a number of grasses properly blended to withstand the dry spells of July and August and the rainy season of Spring. It is used on all parts of the tennis court and golf course fairway, proving the sportsman's delight as it remains green the entire playing season and is designed for rough wear. Formula does not contain Clover.

Easy Eagle—The putting green supreme is formed after seeding with this Mixture. It contains the finest bent grasses and is smooth, lasting and continually green. Construction, fertilization and treatment recommendations gladly given free.

Baseball, Football, Soccer and Field Hockey

Landreth's Athletic Field—A mixture to withstand hard, steady wear from cleats and spikes. Grasses contained are hardy and durable. Shibe Park, one of the most famous ball fields in America, is planted with Landreth Seeds.

Airport

Keystone State—The grasses used to produce this mixture are those which are particularly recommended by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Directions for Planting a Lawn

How can I obtain a velvet turf? This question is asked every seedsman thousands of times a year. First of all, know something about your soil. Litmus or Litmus paper may be obtained in small quantities from most druggists. Allow this liquid or paper to come in contact with your soil in various parts of the lawn. If it turns very blue, then it is too alkaline and should have a fertilizer to control this condition. If it turns very red it is too acid and should have lime applied. Provided it remains about the same color, of course there is little to fear, although a slightly acid soil is desirable. If you have difficulty ascertaining the condition of your soil, your seed dealer will be glad to aid you. If the local seedsman cannot help, mail a small sample of your soil to your local county agricultural agent or your State Experimental Station. We urge the use of Arsenate of Lead on lawns which are located in the Japanese Beetle area. This is important as no matter how good the seed may be, your grass cannot thrive on grub infested soil. As an all purpose fertilizer for lawns we recommend our LANDGRO Brand which affords the plants a complete meal.

Level the ground as best you can and if planting in Spring or Summer wait two weeks before sowing seed in order that some of the weeds may start to grow. These should then be dug out. This delay is not necessary in Fall planting, as there is little to fear from weeds at that time.

It is just as natural for grass to grow on a lawn as it is for hair to grow on a head. In both cases, however, certain conditions may destroy or prevent the growth.

Sow the seed evenly, allowing 125 to 150 pounds per acre for best results, or about one pound for 200 square feet. In renovating lawns as much seed need not be used. When watering during the Summer months be sure to soak the ground and do not sprinkle as this tends to bring the roots to the surface. Do not cut new grass (with the exception of Creeping Bent) until it is 2 inches in length and established lawns do best at 1½ inches. Landreths' Grass Seeds are tested by government agencies or approved laboratories for purity and germination. They are imported from the finest growing districts in the United States and abroad.

On page 51 may be found the correct mixtures for use under certain conditions. To plant an ordinary lawn mixture in the shade is like running your automobile on kerosene. The car may run for a short time or perhaps not at all. Landreth Shady Place is really different from the other mixtures and actually contains the grasses which you see growing under the trees in a wild state in almost every pasture. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has issued special formulas for shade and other unusual conditions, as have many other institutions in various sections of the country. Ask your seed dealer to write the D. Landreth Seed Company for special mixtures for your particular conditions if you do not see what you want listed in this catalog. We have hundreds of excellent formulas and can enable you to grow grass where many fail.

Tips on Maintaining Lawns

Lawns planted in the Spring should be seeded as early as possible. Fall sowing is more satisfactory. As a general rule, the permanency of a lawn varies according to price. The higher the price of the seed, the more permanent grasses are used.

Damage to lawns is done by annual weeds and crab grass. It doesn't help much to dig these out after the plant has dropped its seed. The attack should come before.

Too close mowing is not desirable. For best results do not clip under 1½ inches. Most soil in the shade is too acid. Lime should be applied. This is a general rule and of course there are exceptions.

Shall I plant clover in my lawn? The answer is mostly according to individual taste. Most people prefer a seed mixture including clover and lawns seem to survive the hot Summer better when clover is used in the formula.

In watering the lawn do not sprinkle the surface. This does more harm than good. Water as little as possible but do it thoroughly so the water will sink in three or four inches.

A lawn, like anything else which grows, needs food. It is best to fertilize early in the Spring or in the Fall. We do not recommend any Summer fertilizing except in making new lawns late in August.

The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating

In the preceding pages we have told you how good Landreths' Grass Seed is and others have found it so. Many experienced turf superintendents have used our grass seed for years. Some well known clubs among our customers are—The Germantown Cricket Club, Merion Cricket Club, Overbrook Golf Club, Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Sunnybrook Golf Club and Torresdale-Frankford Country Club. Follow the experts. Try Landreths' seeds for your own lawn this season.

D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

1942 Retail Prices

Prices in this list are the retail prices for seeds described in the 1942 Catalogue and are subject to change without notice

When ordering seeds from this catalogue it would be well for our customers to follow the suggestions below:

How to Order—Please write plainly your name, post office and particularly your state, and if you have a different express or freight office, please indicate on the order.

How to Send Money—For your protection, send cash with order by express or registered mail only. Remittances may also be made by check or Postal Money Order. You may remit United States stamps to cover purchases in amounts less than \$1.00.

We pay postage on all vegetable and flower seeds listed in this catalogue to any point in the United States by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound or pound, except Beans, Corn and Peas. We do not prepay Beans, Corn, Peas, Onion Sets, Grass Seed or Fertilizer.

When ordering, please add postage to catalogue price to cover parcel post charges to zone in which you are located. Generally, express charges on large packages are somewhat cheaper than by parcel post.

No Charge is made for boxes, packing or small bags. We only charge for the 2-bushel seamless bags at 35c each.

Market Gardeners Attention—If you purchase quantities of vegetable seeds to grow and to sell the product in the market, send for our Market Gardeners Price List.

Non-Warranty—In accordance with the custom of the Seed Industry, the D. Landreth Seed Company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of seeds (bulbs or plants) it sells and will not be responsible for the crop.

For typical Parcel Post rates from Bristol, Pennsylvania, turn to last page of price list.

D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

Seed Growers Since 1784

BRISTOL, PENNA.

Bell Phone—Bristol 858-859

1942 Seed Prices

Considering the quality offered, we believe these prices very reasonable. Please write for prices on larger quantities.

Lawn Grass Mixtures

	1 Lb.	5 Lbs. (Peck)	10 Lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Bu.)	20 Lbs. (Bu.)	50 Lbs. & over per lb.
Superior Bent Mixture.....	\$.60	\$2.85	\$5.60	\$10.00	\$.45
LANDRETHS' NEVER DIE.....	.50	2.35	4.50	8.00	.40
Fairmount Park.....	.45	2.10	4.00	7.75	.35
Evergreen.....	.40	1.75	3.40	6.50	.30
New York Park.....	.35	1.50	3.15	6.00	.27
Popular.....	.30	1.35	2.65	5.20	.25
Shady Place.....	.55	2.60	5.00	9.50	.45
Terrace or Embankment.....	.45	2.10	4.00	7.75	.35
Cemetery Mixture.....	.50	2.35	4.50	8.00	.40
Pasture Mixture.....			3.70	7.20	.35
				Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
White Dutch Clover.....				\$.15	\$.40

ATHLETIC SEED MIXTURES

	Lb.	50 Lbs.	100 Lbs. & over per lb.
Landreths' Ruffwear (Tennis Court and Golf Fairway).....	\$.60	\$25.00	\$.45
Easy Eagle (Golf Putting Greens).....	1.00	45.00	.85
Landreths' Athletic Field (Except Golf and Tennis).....	.45	20.00	.35
Keystone State (Airports).....	.35	15.00	.25

Flower Seeds

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Annual Surprise Garden Mixture.....	\$.10	\$.20	\$.70	
Asters				
Crego's Giant Branching Comet Finest Mixed.....	.10	1.00		
Early Queen of the Market Fine Mixed.....	.10	.90		
Marigolds				
French Dwarf Double Mixed (Monarch Strain).....	.10	.50		
Legion of Honor or Dwarf Brownie.....	.10	.50		
Nasturtiums				
Dwarf Double Gem Mixed.....	.10	.25	.75	
Golden Gleam Double.....	.10	.20	.35	
Scarlet Gleam Double.....	.10	.20	.35	
Glorious Gleam Double Hybrids.....	.10	.20	.35	
Landreths' Dwarf Single Mixed.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Landreths' Tall Single Mixed.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Sweet Peas				
Early Flowering Spencer Mixed.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Summer Flowering Spencer Mixed.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Zinnias		$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.		
Bloomsdale Gold Medal Mixed Giant Dahlia Flowered.....	.10	.35		
Bloomsdale Finest Mixed California Giants.....	.10	.30		
Bloomsdale Mixed Improved Double Lilliput or Pompon.....	.10	.25		
Double Giant Mixed.....	.10	.25		
Pastel Tints Mixed Super Crown O'Gold.....	.10	.50		
Desert Gold.....	.10	.60		

Onion Sets

	Qt.	4 Qts.
Japanese.....	.25	.80
Yellow.....	.25	.80
White.....	.30	.90
Bottle.....	.30	.90

1942 Seed Prices

D. Landreth Seed Company herewith submits prices of the various seeds listed and described in this catalog. Considering the quality offered, we believe these prices very reasonable. Please write for prices on larger quantities.

Artichoke	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Large Globe.....	.75	2.30	

Asparagus	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Mary Washington.....	.15	.35	1.00

Brussel Sprouts	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Long Island Improved.....			

Broccoli	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Early Green Calabrese or Italian..	.75		
St. Valentine.....			

Bush Beans, Green Pod.....	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Black Valentine Stringless.....	.30	.55	2.00
Bountiful.....	.30	.55	2.00
Dwarf Horticultural.....	.35	.65	2.20
French Horticultural.....	.35	.60	2.40
Full Measure.....	.30	.55	2.00
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	.30	.55	2.00
Landreths' Stringless Green Pod..	.30	.55	2.00
Low's Champion.....	.35	.60	2.40
New Stringless—Tendergreen.....	.35	.60	2.40
Landreths' Ex. Ey. Stringless Red Valentine.....	.30	.55	2.00
Red Valentine Ex. Early.....	.30	.55	2.00
Refugee Stringless (Rogers).....	.30	.55	2.00
Broad Windsor.....	.35	.60	2.40
Goddard or Boston Favorite.....	.30	.55	2.00
Streamliner.....	.35	.60	2.40
Tennessee Green Pod.....	.30	.55	2.00
Navy.....	.30	.55	2.00
Red Kidney.....			
White Marrow.....	.30	.55	2.00
White Kidney.....	.30	.55	2.00
Plentiful.....	.35	.60	2.40

Bush Beans, Wax Pod	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Davis Kidney Wax Stringless.....	.30	.55	2.00
Improved Rustproof Golden Wax.....	.30	.55	2.00
Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax.....	.30	.55	2.00
New Kidney Wax.....	.35	.60	2.40
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.30	.55	2.00
Round Poddied Kidney or Brittle Wax.....	.35	.60	2.40
Surecrop or Bountiful Wax.....	.30	.55	2.00
Univalled Wax.....	.30	.55	2.00
Wardwells Kidney Wax.....	.30	.55	2.00
Weber Wax or Crackerjack.....	.30	.55	2.00

Beans, Pole	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Creaseback White or Cornfield....	.30	.55	2.00
Golden Cluster Wax.....	.35	.60	2.40
Horticultural Pole.....	.30	.55	2.00
Horticultural King.....	.35	.60	2.40
Ideal Market or Black Valentine..	.30	.55	2.00
Kentucky Wonder Green Pod.....	.30	.55	2.00
Kentucky Wonder Wax Pod.....	.30	.55	2.00
Kentucky Wonder White Seeded..	.30	.55	2.00
Landreths' Tennessee Wonder....	.30	.55	2.00
Lazy Wife.....	.30	.55	2.00

Beans, Pole—Continued	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Missouri Pole.....	.30	.55	2.00
McCaslan Pole.....	.30	.55	2.00
Red. Spec. Oval Seeded Cut Short	.30	.55	2.00
Scarlet Runner.....	.35	.60	2.40
Striped Creaseback or Nancy Davis	.30	.55	2.00

Beans, Pole Lima	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Carolina (Sieva).....	.30	.55	2.00
Challenger.....	.35	.60	2.40
Florida Speckled Butter.....	.30	.55	2.00
King of the Garden.....	.30	.55	2.00
Landreths' Large Green Seeded...	.35	.60	2.40

Beans, Bush Lima	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Baby Fordhook.....	.35	.60	2.40
Burpee's Bush.....	.30	.55	2.00
Fordhook Bush.....	.35	.60	2.40
Henderson's Dwarf.....	.30	.55	2.00
Improved Bush.....	.30	.55	2.00
Jackson Wonder (Florida Butter)..	.30	.55	2.00
Wood's Prolific.....	.30	.55	2.00

Beet	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Crimson Globe.....	.25	.75
Crosby's Improved Egyptian.....	.25	.75
Detroit Dark Red (Perfected Strain)...	.25	.80
Early Wonder—Boston Crosby.....	.25	.75
Eclipse Extra Early.....	.25	.75
Egyptian Extra Early.....	.25	.75
Half Long Blood.....		
Landreths' Best.....	.30	.80
Landreths' Ey. Blood Red Turnip.....	.25	.75
Long Blood Red.....	.25	.75
Lutz's Green Leaf or New Century.....	.25	.75
Ohio Canner.....	.25	.75
Phila. Perfection or Half Long.....	.25	.75

Beet, Swiss Chard	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Fordhook Giant.....	.20	.65
Large Ribbed (Dark Green).....	.20	.65
Lucullus.....	.20	.60

Beet, Cattle	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Golden Tankard.....	.20	.55
Mammoth Long Red.....	.20	.55
Slugstrup.....	.20	.60

Beet, Sugar	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar.....		
Klein—Wanzleben.....		

Cabbage	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
All Head Early.....	.30	.95
All Season.....	.30	.95
Bloomsdale Ey. Dwarf Flat Dutch....	.35	1.15
Bloomsdale Fy. Drumhead.....	.35	1.15
Charleston or Large Wakefield Very Select.....	.35	1.15
Charleston or Large Wakefield.....	.30	.95
Copenhagen Market.....	.50	1.60
Marion Market Yellows Resistant....	.55	1.75

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Cabbage—Continued

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Wisconsin All Season Yellows Resistant	.50	1.65
Wisconsin No. 8 Yellows Resistant	.50	1.65
Early Jersey Wakefield	.30	.95
Early Flat Dutch	.30	.95
Early Jersey Wakefield Very Select	.35	1.15
Glory of Enkhuizen	.35	1.15
Golden Acre Yellows Resistant	.60	1.90
Golden Acre	.50	1.75
Stein's Ey. Flat Dutch	.30	.95
Succession (Florida Header)	.30	.95
Surehead	.30	.95
Winnigstadt		
Bloodsdales Large Late Flat Dutch	.35	1.15
Bloodsdales Large Late Drumhead	.35	1.15
Norfolk Medium	.35	1.15
Danish Round Head Short Stem	.40	1.35
Drumhead Savoy	.45	1.40
Penn State Danish Ball Head	.45	1.55
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch	.25	.75
Red Dutch (Red Rock)	.40	1.35

Cabbage, Chinese

Chihili	.25	.75
Pe-Tsai	.25	.75
Wong Bok	.25	.75

Carrot

Chantenay Half Long	.50	1.65
Chantenay Long Type	.50	1.65
Chantenay Red Cored	.50	1.65
Early Scarlet Horn Blunt-Rooted		
Imperator	.55	1.75
Long Orange		
Nantes	.60	2.00
Orange Danvers Half Long	.50	1.60
Oxheart	.50	1.65

Carrot, Cattle

Large White Belgian		
Large Yellow Belgian		

Cauliflower

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Early Snowball (Select Strain)	.40	1.75
Early Snowball	.30	1.50
Algiers		
Snowdrift	.30	1.50
Half Early Paris	.20	
Lenormands	.20	
Veitch's Autumn Giant	.20	

Celery

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Easy Blanching	.40	1.30
Emperor or Fordhook	.40	1.30
Giant Pascal	.45	1.50
Florida Golden		
Golden Plume or Wonderful	.50	1.65
Golden Self Blanching	.60	2.00
Paris Golden Yellow French Grown		
Utah or Golden Crisp	.60	2.00
White Plume	.45	1.45
Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague		

Corn, Sweet

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Barden's Wonder Bantam	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Black Mexican	.20	.30	.50	2.00
Carmelcross Hybrid	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Country Gentleman	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Country Gentleman Hybrid	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Evergreen Ey. White	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Evergreen Narrow Grain				
Narrow Grain Hybrid	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Evergreen Stowell's	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Stowell's Hybrid	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Evergreen Golden or Bantam	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Golden Bantam 8-Rowed	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Golden Bantam Imp.	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Golden Cross Bantam	.30	.45	.80	3.75
Golden Giant	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Golden Sunshine	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Howling Mob	.20	.30	.50	2.00
Iona Hybrid	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Landreth's Money Maker	.20	.30	.50	2.00
Long Island Beauty	.20	.30	.50	2.00
Marcross P. 39	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Marcross 6.13	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Spancross P. 39	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Vanguard	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Whipple's Early White	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Whipple's Yellow	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Whipcross P. 39				
Whipcross 6.2				
Whipcross 39.2	.30	.45	.80	3.75

Corn, Garden

Adams Ex. Early	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Adams Early	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Landreth's Earliest Table	.15	.25	.45	1.80
Trucker's Favorite	.15	.25	.45	1.80

Corn, Field

	7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{3}$ Peck)	14 lbs. (Peck)	56 lbs. (Bus.)
Bristol Early Yellow	.60	1.00	3.00
Golden Beauty, Sweepstakes	.60	1.00	3.00
Golden Dent	.60	1.00	3.00
Lancaster Co. Surecrop	.60	1.00	3.00
Leaming	.60	1.00	3.00
Penna. Long Yellow Flint	.60	1.00	3.00
Snowflake	.60	1.00	3.00

Pop Corn

	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Golden Queen	.25	.45	1.80
Japanese or Australian Hulless	.25	.45	1.80
White Rice	.25	.45	1.80

Chicory

Large Rooted or Coffee		
Witloof or Brussels		

Collards

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Georgia Southern or Creole	.10	.25	.70
Cabbage or Heading	.10	.25	.75

Corn Salad

Broad Leaved (Large Seeded)		
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Cress			Kohl Rabi		
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.		Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Curled or Pepper Grass.....			Green or White.....		
Upland—Gray Seeded.....	.25	.80 2.55	Purple Vienna.....	.45	1.55
Water.....			White Vienna.....	.45	1.55
Dandelion			Leek		
Cabbaging.....	.75	2.30	Large London or Flag.....		
French Garden.....	.75	2.30	Monstrous Carentan.....		
Cucumber			Musselburgh Giant.....	.75	2.45
Always Green.....	.25	.70 2.40	Lettuce, Head		
Arlington White Spine.....	.20	.60 2.00	Big Boston Landreths' Select.....	.25	.75
A & C or Colorado.....	.25	.70 2.40	Big Boston.....	.15	.45
Boston Pickling.....	.25	.75 2.50	White Boston.....	.15	.50
Chicago Pickling.....	.25	.75 2.50	Simon's Cabbage Head.....	.25	.75
Davis Perfect.....	.20	.60 2.00	Simon's Cabbage Head Special Stock	.35	1.10
Early Cluster.....	.25	.75 2.50	Hanson—Nonpareil.....	.15	.45
Early Fortune.....	.20	.60 2.00	Iceberg.....	.15	.45
Jersey Pickling.....	.25	.75 2.50	May King.....	.15	.45
Kirby.....	.25	.75 2.50	Mignonette.....	.20	.55
Kirby Special Long Strain.....	.25	.75 2.50	New York Green—Wonderful.....	.25	.75
Klondyke.....	.25	.75 2.50	New York No. 12.....	.25	.80
Longfellow or Vaughn.....	.25	.75 2.50	Salamander.....	.15	.50
Landreths' Extraordinary.....	.25	.75 2.50	Chicken.....	.15	.45
Long Green Improved.....	.25	.70 2.40	Crisp As Ice.....	.20	.55
National Pickling.....	.30	.85 2.75	Imperial No. 847.....	.25	.75
New Hybrid.....	.25	.75 2.50	White Boston Special.....	.25	.75
Short Prolific Pickling.....	.25	.75 2.50	Lettuce, Cutting or Loose Leaf		
Snow's Prolific Pickling.....	.25	.75 2.50	Black Seeded Simpson.....	.15	.45
Straight—8.....	.25	.70 2.40	Curled Simpson (Curled Silesian).....	.15	.45
West India Gherkin.....	.25	.75 2.50	Grand Rapids.....	.15	.45
Egg Plant			Prizehead (Satisfaction).....	.15	.45
Black Beauty.....	.60	2.00	Lettuce, Cos		
Fort Myers Market.....	.60	2.00		Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.
Landreths' Large Round Purple...	.70	2.25	Green Cos.....	.15	.40
New York Improved.....	.60	2.00	Paris White Cos.....	.15	.40
Florida High Bush.....	.60	2.00	Mustard		
Manatee Special.....	.60	2.00	Bloomsdale Large Leaved.....	.15	.40 1.20
Endive			Chinese Broad Leaf.....	.15	.40 1.20
Broad Leaved Batavian.....	.20	.55 1.75	Florida Broad Leaf.....	.15	.40 1.20
Giant Green Curled.....	.20	.55 1.75	Giant Southern Curled.....	.15	.40 1.20
Full Heart Batavian.....	.20	.55 1.75	Ostrich Plume.....	.15	.40 1.20
White Curled.....	.20	.55 1.75	Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen	.15	.30 1.00
Herbs			Muskmelon		
Borage.....	.30		Banana.....	.20	.55 1.75
Caraway.....	.30		Defender (Burrell's Gem).....	.15	.50 1.60
Coriander.....	.30		Edward's Perfecto.....	.15	.50 1.60
Dill.....	.15	.45 1.50	Emerald Gem.....	.15	.50 1.60
Florence Fennel.....	.30		Fordhook.....	.20	.55 1.75
Horehound.....	.50		Hale's Best No. 36.....	.15	.50 1.60
Summer Savory.....	.30		Hale's Best or Jumbo.....	.20	.55 1.75
Kale			Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo.....	.15	.50 1.60
Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled	.30	.85 2.75	Hearts of Gold No. 10.....	.25	.75 2.50
Blue Kale.....			Honey Rock.....	.15	.50 1.60
Dwarf Curled Scotch.....	.25	.75 2.45	Osage or Miller's Cream.....	.15	.50 1.60
Phila. Dwarf German.....	.20	.55 1.80	Pearly Pink.....	.15	.50 1.60
Spring Kale.....		.20 .50	Pollock 10—25.....	.15	.50 1.60
			Pride of Wisconsin.....	.20	.65 2.10

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Muskmelon—Continued			Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Surprise or Tip Top	.15	.50	1.60		
Surprise, Bender's	.15	.50	1.60		
Extra Early Hackensack	.15	.50	1.60		
Honey Dew	.15	.50	1.60		
Jenny Lind Small	.15	.50	1.60		
Knight's Early	.15	.50	1.60		
Large Hackensack	.15	.50	1.60		
Rocky Ford Fine Selected	.15	.50	1.60		
Rocky Ford Double Extra Select	.20	.65	2.10		
Watermelon			Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Augusta Rattlesnake	.15	.30	.85		
Creation	.15	.30	.90		
Dixie Queen (White Seeded Cuban Queen)	.15	.40	1.20		
Early Kansas	.15	.30	.85		
Excel	.15	.30	.85		
Excel White Seeded	.15	.30	.85		
Florida Favorite	.15	.30	.85		
Halbert's Honey	.15	.30	.85		
Hawkesbury	.15	.30	1.00		
Irish Gray	.15	.30	.90		
Kleckley Sweet	.15	.30	.85		
Landreths' Long Light Icing	.15	.30	.90		
Peerless or Ice Cream	.15	.30	.85		
Round Dark Green Rind Icing	.15	.30	.85		
Round Light Green Rind Icing	.15	.30	.85		
Stone Mountain	.15	.30	.85		
Tom Watson	.15	.30	.85		
Wonder (Improved Kleckley Sweet)	.15	.30	.85		
Preserving Citron	.15	.30	1.00		
Okra			Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Long Green Pod	.10	.20	.65		
Long White Velvet Pod	.10	.20	.65		
Onion			Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Bermuda Island White or Yellow	.70				
Bottle Yellow	.80				
Crystal White Wax	.80				
Prizetaker	.70				
Southport Red Globe	.70				
Red Wethersfield	.80				
Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl	.80				
Silverskin (White Portugal)	.80				
Southport White Globe	.80				
Ebenezer or Japanese	.70				
Southport Yellow Globe	.70				
Yellow Globe Danvers	.80				
Large Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers	.80				
Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain)					
White Sweet Spanish					
Parsley			Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Champion Moss Curled	.15	.40	1.25		
Paramount	.15	.40	1.25		
Hamburg Parsnip Rooted	.15	.40	1.25		
Plain or Single	.15	.40	1.25		
Parsnip			Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale Reselected	.20	.60	2.00		
Hollow Crowned	.20	.60	2.00		
Peas			1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Alaska Wilt Resistant	.30	.50	2.00		
American Wonder	.25	.45	1.80		
Blue Bantam (Peter Pan)	.30	.50	2.00		
Everbearing Yorkshire Hero	.30	.50	2.00		
Gradus (Prosperity)	.30	.50	2.00		
First and Best (Morning Star)	.25	.45	1.80		
Hundredfold	.30	.50	2.00		
Landreths' Extra Early	.30	.50	2.00		
Laxton's Superb (Early Bird)	.35	.60	2.20		
Laxtonian	.30	.50	2.00		
Laxton's Progress	.35	.60	2.20		
Little Marvel	.30	.50	2.00		
Long Pod Alaska	.30	.50	2.00		
McClean's Advance or Perfection	.30	.50	2.00		
Mammoth Podded Extra Early	.30	.50	2.00		
Nott's Excelsior	.30	.50	2.00		
Premium Gem	.30	.50	2.00		
Pioneer	.30	.50	2.00		
Surprise or Eclipse	.30	.50	2.00		
Thomas Laxton	.35	.60	2.20		
World's Record	.30	.50	2.00		
Alderman	.30	.50	2.00		
Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone	.30	.50	2.00		
Champion of England	.30	.50	2.00		
Horsford's Mkt. Garden	.25	.45	1.80		
Large White Marrowfat	.25	.45	1.80		
Prince Edward	.30	.50	2.00		
Stratagem Improved or Potlatch	.30	.50	2.00		
Sutton's Excelsior	.30	.50	2.00		
Telephone	.30	.50	2.00		
Dwarf White Sugar	.30	.50	2.00		
Dwarf Gray Sugar	.30	.50	2.00		
Mammoth Luscious Sugar	.35	.60	2.20		
Mammoth Melting Sugar	.35	.60	2.20		
Pepper			Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Anaheim Chili (Hot)	.45	1.50			
Bull Nose (Large Bell Hot)	.45	1.40			
Bull Nose (Royal King Sweet)	.40	1.25			
California Wonder (Sweet)	.50	1.60			
California Wonder Certified (Sweet)	.15	.85	2.75		
Cheese (Sunnybrook) (Sweet)	.55	1.75			
Chinese Giant (Sweet)	.55	1.75			
Crimson Giant	.50	1.60			
Florida Giant	.55	1.75			
Florida Giant Certified (Sweet)	.15	.85	2.75		
Golden Ball, Dawn or Queen	.60	2.00			
Harris Early Giant (Sweet)	.45	1.40			
Hungarian Yellow Wax (Hot)	.55	1.75			
Landreths' Bloomsdale Giant (Sweet)	.15	.85	2.75		
Landreths' Bloomsdale Wonder (Sweet)	.15	.85	2.75		
Long Cayenne (Hot)	.45	1.50			
Neapolitan (Sweet)	.55	1.75			
Pimiento (Sweet)	.55	1.75			

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Pepper—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Royal King (Sweet).....		.40	1.25
Ruby King (Sweet).....		.45	1.40
Ruby King Certified (Sweet).....	.15	.85	2.75
Small Cayenne (Small Chili Red) (Hot).....		.60	2.00
Windsor A (Sweet).....		.45	1.50
World Beater (Sweet).....		.45	1.40
World Beater Certified (Sweet)....	.15	.85	2.75

Pumpkin

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Brother Jonathan (Green Striped Cashaw).....	.15	.40	1.25
Connecticut Field (Big Tom).....	.10	.25	.80
Japanese Pie.....	.15	.30	1.00
Kentucky Field.....	.10	.25	.75
Landreth's Large Cheese.....	.15	.30	1.00
Small Early Sugar (New England Pie).....	.15	.30	1.00
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	.15	.40	1.25
Landreth's Yellow Cashaw.....	.15	.40	1.25
Yellow Monster or King of Mammoths.....	.15	.40	1.25

Radish

Crimson Giant.....	.15	.30	1.00
Early Scarlet Globe.....	.15	.35	1.10
Ey. Scarlet Globe Short Top.....	.15	.40	1.25
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	.15	.30	1.00
French Breakfast.....	.15	.40	1.25
Philadelphia White Box.....	.15	.40	1.25
Landreth's 15-Day Scarlet or Saxa Scarlet Turnip White Tipped or Sparkler.....	.15	.40	1.25
Chartier or Long Rose.....	.15	.30	1.00
Cincinnati Market.....	.15	.30	1.00
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.15	.30	1.00
Long White Icicle.....	.15	.30	1.00
Strasburg Long White or Hospital.....	.15	.30	1.00
Wonderful Half Long.....	.15	.30	1.00
Celestial White.....	.15	.40	1.25
China Rose (Scarlet China Winter).....	.15	.40	1.25
Long Black Spanish.....	.15	.40	1.25
Round Black Spanish.....	.15	.40	1.25

Rape

Dwarf Essex.....		.15	.40
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Rhubarb

Victoria.....	.30	.85	2.75
Linnaeus.....	.30	.85	2.75

Salsify

Sandwich Island.....	.20	.60	2.00
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Sorrel

Broad Leaf.....	.45	1.50	5.00
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Sunflower

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	5 lb.
Russian.....		.25	

Spinach

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Blight Resistant Virginia.....	.15	.45	1.50
Bloomsdale Long Standing.....	.15	.45	1.40
Bloomsdale Reselected Dark Green.....	.15	.45	1.40
Giant Nobel or Gaudry.....	.20	.55	1.75
King of Denmark.....	.20	.55	1.75
New Zealand.....	.15	.45	1.40
Old Dominion.....	.15	.45	1.50
Special Summer Savoy.....	.15	.45	1.40

Squash

Benning's Bush (Green Tinted)....	.15	.45	1.50
Cocozelle—Italian Green Striped..	.15	.40	1.25
Zucchini Black.....	.15	.40	1.25
Early White Bush (Patty Pan)....	.15	.40	1.25
Ey. Prolific Straightneck.....	.15	.40	1.25
Fordhook Vine.....	.15	.40	1.25
Giant Summer Crookneck.....	.15	.40	1.25
Golden Summer Crookneck.....	.15	.40	1.25
Giant Summer Straightneck.....			
Boston Marrow.....	.15	.30	1.00
Delicious Golden.....	.15	.45	1.50
Delicious Green.....	.15	.45	1.50
Hubbard, Blue.....	.20	.55	1.75
Hubbard, Golden or Red.....	.20	.55	1.75
Hubbard, Improved or Green.....	.20	.55	1.75
Hubbard, Warty.....	.20	.55	1.75
Mammoth Chili.....	.15	.50	1.60
Table Queen (Acorn, Des Moines)...	.15	.40	1.30
Turban, Warren, Essex Hybrid....	.20	.55	1.75

Tomato

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Landreth's Bloomsdale Early No. 2 Certified.....	.15	.80	
Landreth's Bloomsdale Late No. 200.....		.80	
Landreth's Bloomsdale Midseason Certified No. 157.....	.15	.80	
Landreth's Bloomsdale Self Topper Certified No. 69.....	.15	.80	
Bonny Best.....		.30	1.00
Bonny Best Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75
Bonny Best Crown Picked Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75
Break O'Day.....		.30	1.00
Chalk's Jewel.....		.30	1.00
Chalk's Jewel Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75
Chalk's Jewel Crown Picked Cert.....	.20	.85	2.75
Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak).....		.55	1.75
Dwarf Stone.....		.40	1.25
Earliana.....		.30	1.00
Greater Baltimore.....		.30	1.00
Greater Baltimore Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75
Greater Baltimore Crown Picked Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75
Grothen's Red Globe.....		.30	1.90
Grothen's Red Globe Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75
Grothen's Red Globe Crown Picked Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75
Indiana Baltimore.....		.30	1.00
Indiana Baltimore Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75
Indiana Baltimore Crown Picked Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75
John Baer.....		.30	1.00

All Vegetable Seed Packets are 10c per packet except where noted

1942 Seed Prices

D. Landreth Seed Company herewith submits prices of the various seeds listed and described in this catalog. Considering the quality offered, we believe these prices very reasonable. Please write for prices on larger quantities.

Tomato—Continued				Tomato—Continued			
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
John Baer Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75	Ponderosa or Brimmer.....	.45	1.50	
John Baer Crown Picked Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75	Golden Queen or Trophy.....	.45	1.50	
The Landreth.....	.30	1.00		Pear Shaped Yellow.....	.55	1.75	
The Landreth Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75	Plum Shaped Yellow.....	.55	1.75	
The Landreth Crown Picked Cert.....	.20	.85	2.75				
Landreths' Red Rock.....	.30	1.00					
Landreths' Red Rock Certified....	.15	.55	1.75	Turnip			
Marglobe.....	.30	1.00			Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Marglobe Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75	Cowhorn (Long White Green			
Marglobe Crown Picked Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75	Crowned).....	.10	.25	.75
Pan American.....	.15	.50	1.50	Early Flat Red (Purple Top Strap			
Pear Shaped Red.....	.55	1.75		Leaf).....	.10	.20	.60
Plum Shaped Red.....	.55	1.75		Early Flat White Dutch.....	.10	.20	.65
Pritchard Scarlet Topper.....	.30	1.00		Early Snowball.....	.10	.25	.80
Pritchard Scarlet Topper Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75	Extra Early Purple Top Milan....	.15	.40	.80
Pritchard Scarlet Topper C. P.				Ex. Ey. White Milan.....	.15	.40	1.25
Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75	Jersey Lily.....	.10	.25	.75
Rutgers.....	.30	1.60		Lge. Ey. Red or Purple Top White			
Rutgers Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75	Globe.....	.10	.20	.60
Rutgers Crown Picked Certified....	.20	.85	2.75	Pomeranian White Globe.....	.10	.20	.60
Rutgers Early.....	.30	1.00		White Egg.....	.10	.20	.65
Rutgers Early Strain Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75	Amber Globe Green Crowned.....	.10	.25	.70
Rutgers Early C. P. Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75	Amber Globe Red Crowned.....	.10	.25	.70
Stone.....	.30	1.00		Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.....	.10	.25	.75
Stone Certified.....	.15	.55	1.75	Seven Top or Southern Prize.....	.10	.20	.50
Stone Crown Picked Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75	Shogoin or Japanese Foliage.....	.15	.30	1.00
Dwarf Champion.....	.35	1.10					
June Pink.....	.40	1.25		Ruta Baga			
Glovel or Pink Marglobe.....	.30	1.00		Bloomsdale Swede.....	.20	.55	1.70
Gulf State Market.....	.30	1.00		Budlong or Breadstone or Sweet			
Livingston's Globe.....	.30	1.00		German.....	.20	.55	1.70
Oxheart.....	.60	2.00		Imp. Purple Top Yellow Fleshed ..	.15	.45	1.50
				Landreths' Particular.....	.25	.75	2.50

TYPICAL PARCEL POST RATES FROM BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA

United States Parcel Post Rates (Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, etc.)	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	Remarks
Local Rate, Bristol.....	\$0.07	\$0.01	Packages must not ex-
1st Zone, within 50 miles of Bristol.....	.08	.01	ceed 100 inches (length
2nd Zone, over 50 and under 150 miles.....	.08	.01	and girth combined).
3rd Zone, over 150 and under 300 miles.....	.09	.02	
4th Zone, over 300 and under 600 miles.....	.10	.04	Limit of weight to all
5th Zone, over 600 and under 1000 miles.....	.11	.05	zones, 70 lbs.
6th Zone, over 1000 and under 1400 miles.....	.12	.07	
7th Zone, over 1400 and under 1800 miles.....	.14	.09	
8th Zone, over 1800 miles.....	.15	.11	

For Special Delivery an additional 15c fee is required on packages weighing up to two (2) pounds—25c on packages weighing more than two (2) pounds and up to ten (10) pounds—35c on packages weighing more than ten (10) pounds. These fees also include special handling and transportation as first-class mail.

All Vegetable Seed Packets are 10c per packet except where noted

D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

[illegible]

D. Landreth Seed Co.

ORDER—CONTINUED

[illegible]

D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

Prices on Small Seeds, delivered to your door by Mail or Express, our option.
Peas, Beans and Corn are F. O. B. Bristol, Pa.

194

Gentlemen: Enclosed is my Money Order, P.O. Stamps, Cash, or Bank Draft for \$_____ to cover the items listed on both sides of this sheet. Please ship them to _____

Name _____

Street _____

Post Office _____

County _____

Express or Freight Office_____

Give your Full Name and Address

ORDER BLANK

P. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

BRISTOL, PA.

(Please write only one variety on a line, naming Quantity, Full Name of Variety, and Price. Any notes or correspondence should be on a separate sheet.)

[illegible]

In accordance with custom of the trade, we and our agents give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or other matter, of seeds. In other words, we cannot be responsible for the crop. All sales subject to loss or damage by fire or other contingencies beyond our control.

D. Landreth Seed Co.

ORDER—CONTINUED

[illegible]

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Name _____

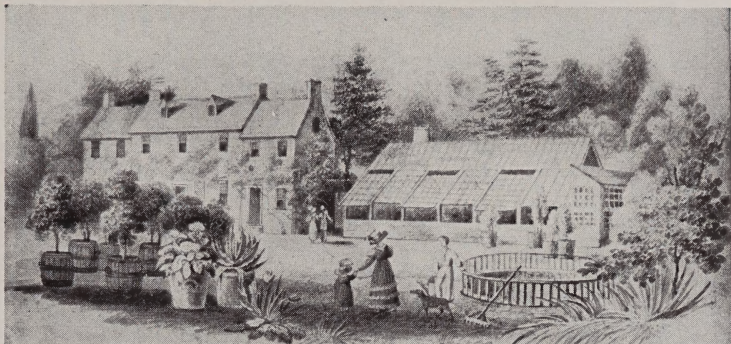
Street _____

Post Office _____

County _____

Express or Freight Office_____

Give your Full Name and Address



Landreth's Original Farm in Philadelphia

SEEDS in bags or packets look much the same. Neither good seeds nor poor seeds reveal their quality until after they germinate and bear fruit. Hours of labor are employed in their sowing. Much hard work is required in their cultivation. Fond hopes and eager expectations are nurtured during the long weeks that intervene between the time the soil is broken and the harvest ripens.

To be certain that your crops will justify your expectations and recompense you for your work, start out right by buying seeds with a genuine reputation for quality. The price of the seed is of little consequence. The results are of utmost importance.

When you buy the products of D. Landreth Seed Co.—established in 1784—they are backed by a house that has been in continuous existence for 158 years. This long business career is your best guarantee of quality and satisfaction that no other seed house in America can offer.

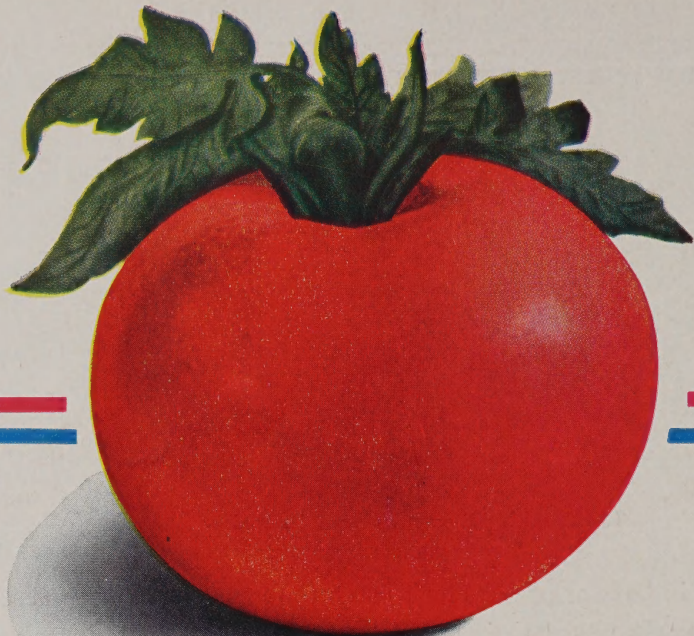
LANDRETH GARDEN SEEDS

ARE SEEDS WE ARE PROUD TO
SELL BECAUSE THEY ARE SEEDS
YOU WILL BE PROUD TO SOW

D. Landreth Seed Co.
BRISTOL, PA.

AMERICA'S OLDEST SEED HOUSE





*Landreth
Pennsylvania
Certified
Tomato*

LOOK AHEAD

"Bear in Mind Your Labor Is for Future Hours"

BECAUSE of the war, emphasis is being placed this year on the cultivation of foods in small gardens as well as on large farms. Look ahead to a bumper crop of fine, healthy garden produce in 1942. The first step forward is to get your seeds from a house that has had 158 years of successful experience in seed breeding.

P. Landreth Seed Co.

BRISTOL, PA.

AMERICA'S OLDEST SEED HOUSE

SOLD BY

